

Passports being issued to Gazans

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Passports Department has started issuing passports to Palestinians and bedouins from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip who currently live in Jordan. The measure, taken upon instructions from Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed, entails issuing passports for those who can produce sufficient evidence that they had lived in the East Bank between 1967 and 1971, a four-year period that followed Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. These passports will be valid for three years for applicants from Gaza and Beersheba who earlier held temporary Jordanian passports for one year, according to the Passports Department. Temporary one-year passports will no longer be issued for new applicants until clear instructions to the effect have been sent to the department from the Interior Ministry.

Jordan Times

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King receives Iraqi envoy

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein conferred at the Royal Court on Wednesday with Iraqi Minister of Interior, Saadoun Shaker, who arrived in Amman as an envoy of President Saddam Hussein to enquire after the King's health and convey good wishes for his recovery after the two surgical operations he underwent in London. The envoy also conveyed to the King a verbal message from the Iraqi president related to a number of Arab issues of concern to Jordan and Iraq, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra. The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, director general of the Intelligence Department and Iraqi ambassador to Jordan Ghafel Jassem Hussein. On Tuesday both President Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak telephoned the King to wish him well after the operations.

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King sends good wishes to Guinea

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes to Guinean President Lansana Conte congratulating him on the occasion of his country's National Day. The King wished the Guinean president continuing good health and the Guinean people further progress and prosperity.

Rifai congratulates Moroccan premier

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Wednesday sent a cable of congratulations to Azzeddine Laraki congratulating him on the occasion of his appointment as Moroccan prime minister. Mr. Rifai wished Mr. Laraki success in his post in serving the Moroccan people.

Rifai condole Mahdi

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai sent a cable of condolences on Wednesday to Sudanese Prime Minister Saadeq Al Mahdi condoling him on the death of his brother Salah and his family in a road accident.

Arab states seek urgent U.N. session

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Iraqi and other Arab nations asked on Wednesday for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider Iranian threats of new military offensives in its war with Iraq. The request was made in a letter to the president of the council for October, Sir John Thomson, Britain's U.N. ambassador. The request was signed by representatives of Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, North Yemen and the Arab League.

French captive escapes kidnappers

BEIRUT (R) — French cameraman Jean-Marc Sroussi, kidnapped in Beirut three days ago, said he took advantage of heavy rain to escape from his captors on Wednesday. Sroussi, 41, told the militia-run Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation that he was able to make a hole in the wall of his prison while his guards were taking shelter. He slipped away, then took a taxi to the French embassy in east Beirut, he said.

British Labour votes nuclear phase-out

BLACKPOOL (R) — Britain's opposition Labour Party on Wednesday voted to phase out nuclear power gradually, ignoring appeals from unions that thousands of people would be thrown out of work and "the lights would go out" when coal ran out. But a tougher motion that would have committed the party to specific closures within five years failed to obtain the two-thirds majority needed to make it party policy at Labour's annual conference in this northwest town. The conference passed by 4.5 million to 1.8 million votes a motion from the Labour leadership calling for "a diminished and diminishing dependence on nuclear power," in a decades-long process of ending its use — and thus the gradual phasing out of existing nuclear plants.

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Jordan urges U.N. to shoulder responsibility and seek just peace

Masri outlines Kingdom's policy and stands

NEW YORK (Petra) — Jordan on Wednesday reaffirmed its commitment to a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and called on the United Nations to shoulder its historic responsibility towards the Palestinian problem.

Addressing the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri also reiterated Jordan's adherence to the principles of the Feb. 11 agreement between the Kingdom and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and called for an international conference under U.N. auspices to work out a solution that would guarantee the rights of the Arabs and ensure peace in the Middle East.

The international community should not use the collapse of political coordination between Jordan and the PLO as a pretext to shirk from its responsibility towards the Palestinian people and peace in the region, Mr. Masri

told the world body.

Mr. Masri expressed hope that the U.N. would be able to arrive at just and comprehensive solutions to the World's various problems including the situation in South Africa, the Kampuchean conflict, the Afghan problem and the crisis in Latin America.

Mr. Masri called on the international community to exert efforts to find a solution to the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war and end the 11-year-old civil war in Lebanon.

The foreign minister also reaffirmed Jordan's condemnation of all forms of terrorism and aggression and outlined the Kingdom's basic



Taher Al Masri

policy. Jordan's foreign policy, Mr. Masri said, "is based on respect for the right to self-determination of all people and struggle against foreign occupation, refusal to use force in international relations

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Baghdad rejects Assad's suggestion that Syrian-Iraqi union could end Gulf war

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq on Wednesday rejected a suggestion by Syrian President Hafez Al Assad that a union between Syria and Iraq could end the six-year-old Gulf war.

President Assad, in a five-hour meeting in Damascus with a visiting delegation representing the Jordan Press Association (JPA), said Tuesday night: "A union between Iraq and Syria could be a guarantee for ending the war, not to mention the fact that this union could also be a nucleus of a wider Arab union in the future."

Iraqi Information Minister Latif Nassif Al Jassam, in a statement carried by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) on Wednesday, flatly rejected the suggestion.

Syria's aim was "to throw sand in our eyes in order to hamper us from watching aggressive Iranian plans to occupy Iraqi territory," Mr. Jassam said.

In his meeting on Tuesday with the Jordanian delegation, which is headed by JPA President Mahmoud Al Kayed, President Assad spoke at length about his

country's stands towards the Gulf war, the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

President Assad underlined the importance of building and consolidating intrinsic Arab force — "the only means of confronting the Israeli enemy and imperialist forces."

He said Syria would remain firmly committed to Arab national causes and was keen to pursue the battle with the common enemy to regain Arab rights.

"Syria is confident of the future and is optimistic that it will overcome all tendencies within the Arab World that call for capitulation in the face of Israel's onslaught, and is confident that the Arab masses will not stop the struggle for liberation and for regaining Arab rights," President Assad said.

Syria, he added, "has decided to firmly confront all Zionist onslaughts on Arab countries that reject the Camp David agreement." But, he said, Syria's decision to achieve military and strategic balance with Israel "should not mean that other Arab

countries must ignore their own role in the national battle of destiny with the common enemy which is supported and helped by the United States."

In reply to a question about Syria's stand vis-a-vis the idea of an international conference on the Middle East, the president said that such a conference could last for 20 years before anything was achieved, largely because of the obstacles Israel would lay in the way of a solution. "Therefore, the Arab Nation should take into consideration the idea of building up its intrinsic force which can guarantee the return of Arab rights," President Assad said.

He cited the case of the Vietnamese peace negotiations in Paris which had hinged on the success of the liberation forces in the battlefield.

"The Arab-Zionist struggle is a long one and the fight with the common enemy is continuing unabated. Therefore, the Arabs should make long-range plans and be ready for a protracted battle,"

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Arabs urge inspection of Israel's nuclear facilities

VIENNA (AP) — A draft resolution circulated Wednesday among delegates to the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) annual conference calls for international inspection of all of Israel's nuclear installations.

The document, sponsored by 11 Arab countries, Madagascar, Namibia and Iran, also urges creation of a nuclear-weapons free zone in the Middle East.

The 14 countries want all of its nuclear installations to be placed under IAEA "safeguards" controls to see if Israel is producing material that can be diverted for military purposes.

The draft expressed "alarm at the unsafeguarded nuclear facilities in Israel, which are capable of producing material useable for nuclear weapons."

It called upon "all states that have not yet done so to discontinue cooperating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field as long as Israel does not comply with the provisions of this resolution."

A spokesman for the agency, Hans Friedrich Meyer, said one research reactor in Israel was already under IAEA control.

Superpowers seek arms breakthrough

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union and the United States pinned their hopes on Wednesday to action on arms control during next week's Iceland talks but some West Europeans were wary about the outcome.

The Kremlin said it wanted nuclear disarmament to dominate the Reykjavik meeting. In Washington, the White House was more cautious, referring to "perhaps some give here and give there" to pave the way for an arms reduction agreement at a later summit.

Soviet spokesman Boris Pyadyshyev told a press conference the Oct. 11 and 12 meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan "must work out directions towards nuclear disarmament."

He hinted a future Reagan-Gorbachev summit in the United States might hinge on the outcome of the Reykjavik talks and repeated Moscow's stand that such a meeting should be productive.

Pyadyshyev described the two countries' arms control talks in Geneva as fruitless; said the dialogue between the two capitals was at a standstill, and added this meant "great constructive work" was necessary.

He said the best prospect for agreement was on medium-range missiles in Europe — the Soviet SS-20s and the U.S. Pershings and cruise rockets. And he gave the first clear statement from Moscow

that the Soviet Union would not insist that British and French nuclear weapons be included in an accord.

White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan did not say what sort of arms reduction agreement Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev might sign at a later summit. In a television interview he said Reykjavik might be a success if the two men reach "a better understanding" and added: "Since their staff or people can't reach agreements ... apparently Mr. Gorbachev thinks that in a face to face meeting they would be able to settle things between them."

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said in a separate interview that Reykjavik could produce results. He denied suggestions that Mr. Reagan would not have time to prepare for the sudden meeting although he said "we hadn't explicitly thought about a meeting between the two heads" in preparation for a U.S. summit.

Tuesday's announcement of the preparatory summit in Iceland quickly overshadowed the exchange of an American journalist and a member of the Soviet U.N. mission who were held respectively in Moscow and New York on spy charges.

Pyadyshyev suggested a deal had also been worked out on U.S. demands for the withdrawal of 25 Soviet staff at the U.N. mission in

(Continued from page 3)

King chairs talks on water situation

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday chaired a meeting at the Royal Court to discuss the Kingdom's water policies and water needs.

The meeting, which was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, focused attention on formulating an integrated water strategy to meet the Kingdom's water requirements for the coming decades and water projects in the Kingdom in general.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai submitted a detailed report to the meeting, outlining the present water situation in the Kingdom and measures taken for dealing with water shortages.

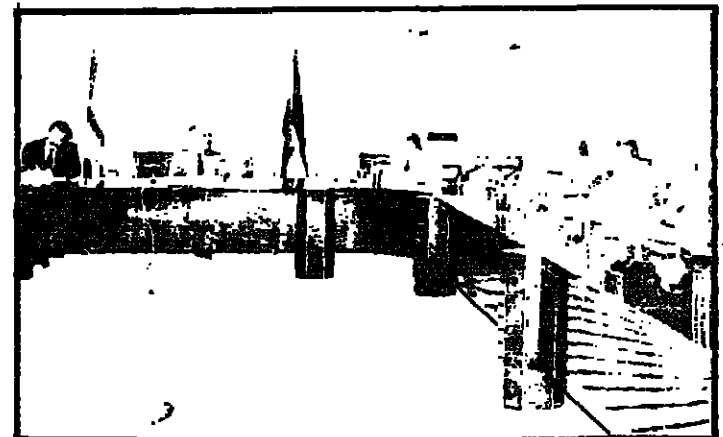
Minister of Court Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib and the presidents of the Water Authority of Jordan

(WAJ) and the Jordan Valley Authority were present at the meeting.

Last month WAJ revealed that 10 per cent of Amman's inhabitants were suffering from temporary cuts in their water supplies, and warned that any mismanagement of the Kingdom's water resources would mean no water supplies by the year 2000.

WAJ President Mohammad Saleh Keilani told the Jordan Times in August that the total daily consumption of potable water by Amman residents was estimated at 190,000 cubic metres while daily water supplies to the capital stood at 170,000 cubic metres.

According to WAJ officials, Amman's water supplies come from underground water reserves. Mr. Keilani proposed that a permanent solution for the water



His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday chairs a meeting attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and senior officials to discuss the drinking water situation in the country (Petra photo)

shortage in Amman be found through drawing water from the southern regions of Disi, Heidan and Wadi Al Wala. He also urged Amman residents to rationalise water consumption.

King and Mubarak to meet soon

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said on Wednesday he would meet His Majesty King Hussein soon in what would be the two leaders' first meeting since Mr. Mubarak had talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres last month.

Mr. Mubarak, speaking to reporters after voting in elections for the Upper House of Parliament, gave no details.

The King and President Mubarak last met in August, when the Egyptian leader made a surprise visit to Amman.

In an interview on Tuesday Mr. Mubarak said the Middle East peace process was like a broken-down car chugging to a stop until he and Mr. Peres gave it a shove to get it rolling again.

Nevertheless, the international peace conference the two leaders endorsed at their Sept. 11 summit conference would take a long time to organise, he said.

"When we said international conference, we didn't mean the international conference is going to convene tomorrow," Mr. Mubarak said. "No. It needs some work."

Meeting at the Egyptian port Alexandria, Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres agreed that an international conference was the best way to find Middle East peace, and said they agreed on a committee to prepare ground for it.

Mr. Mubarak said when he and Mr. Peres met, "the wheel was nearly at a stop ... by the meeting at Alexandria and the declaration of an international conference and preparatory committee, we pushed the car and made the wheels go on, made the people start thinking of these proposals, how to implement it..."

"So we are trying to keep the wheel going on, and not to lose the momentum."

Mr. Mubarak admitted to problems in convening the conference.

In the United States this week, Mr. Peres said the Soviet Union would be an unacceptable conference participant unless it restores diplomatic relations with the Jewish state and changes its treatment of Soviet Jews.

But "we can't say this is a final decision," Mr. Mubarak said, noting that Mr. Peres and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze met after the Alexandria summit.

But Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who becomes prime minister in two weeks under a power-sharing agreement, is opposed to the conference.

Asked how the switch will affect Israel's ties with Egypt, the only Arab state to sign a treaty with the Jewish state, Mr. Mubarak said: "Look, we don't change our policy. This depends ... on the Israelis. On the new administration. If everything goes in the right direction, we'll go ahead. And I hope that the new prime minister could make a good effort on paving the way much more for a comprehensive peace."

Mr. Mubarak said peace depends more on the Palestinians

Britain favours special EC status for occupied territories' produce

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A senior British official said Wednesday that his government had backed European Community (EC) proposals aimed at improving economic conditions for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Mr. Timothy Renton, minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said his government was in favour of a removal of industrial tariff and a reduction of agricultural tariff on products moving from the Israeli-occupied territories to EC states.

Speaking to reporters at a press conference prior to his departure for London, after a three-day visit, Mr. Renton said the EC was considering "a new budget line"

that would make aid to the occupied territories "more effective." He said Britain strongly supported these proposals.

On possible British contribution to Jordan's five-year development plan for the occupied territories, Mr. Renton said Britain was considering "very carefully" a paper on the plan received recently. He added that Britain would be attending the international conference on the Kingdom's five-year development plans for Jordan and the occupied territories. The meeting is scheduled to be held in Amman in November.

"In the conference, we will learn about the proposals ... develop ideas, and consider them carefully," Mr. Renton told reporters at the British ambassador's residence.

On a proposal to convene an international Middle East peace conference to solve the Palestinian question, he said Britain was willing to play a part in such a conference, being a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. However, he added that the government in London would commit itself fully only when it was "quite certain" of a positive outcome from such a conference. He said the proposed conference should be carefully worked out and well prepared.

In reply to a question on Britain's position vis-a-vis Palestinian representation in peace talks, Mr. Renton said that it was "up to the Palestinians to choose their representatives who are capable of delivering their

(Continued from page 3)

15 Palestinians killed in Amal assault on camp

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Fifteen people, including five children and seven women, were wounded when Lebanese militiamen pounded a Palestinian refugee camp in South Lebanon on Wednesday, the Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) said.

A Shi'ite Amal militia official denied the PNSF statement, saying "all reports about shelling Rashidiyeh camp are unfounded."

The PNSF statement said Rashidiyeh camp, home to about 20,000 people south of the city port of Tyre, was shelled and rocketed by Amal members who had encircled the area.

The reported bombardment was "apparently prompted by a rocket attack on an Amal patrol near Rashidiyeh on Tuesday, and militia sources reported a woman was killed and 10 people wounded in the initial flare-up."

It was the first reported armed

encounter between the Palestinians and Amal in the Tyre region since Israeli withdrew most of its forces from South Lebanon last year, leaving several hundred troops and militia allies to hold a self-styled "security zone" along the frontier.

But Shi'ite Amal fighters and Palestinians have skirmished several times near Sidon and last May about 150 people were killed in fierce fighting at the Beirut Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Bourj Al Barajneh.

The Amal spokesman told Reuters the PNSF — which groups six guerrilla groups — and Amal militia officials from Tyre were meeting to "solve all problems."

The PNSF spokesman appealed to Amal to "stop the attacks as they serve Zionist designs only" and to allow the evacuation of wounded from Rashidiyeh camp.

Reagan works hard to avert defeat in Congress

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan's last-minute lobbying campaign to sustain his veto of tough South Africa sanctions appeared to be falling short on Wednesday, despite administration efforts to link the issue to success at the U.S.-Soviet summit.

Asked on the NBC-TV network's "Today" programme whether the administration has the votes to sustain the veto, Secretary of State George Shultz said, "Well, I don't know. We're working on it."

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan was making some phone calls Wednesday to Senators seeking support for his veto.

Senate majority leader Bob Dole said that "one or two" Senators have indicated a desire to filibuster (start unlimited debate on) the veto override effort on the Senate floor. However, leaders arranged to vote late Thursday afternoon.

"If the president wins, ok. If he loses, let's go on to something else," Mr. Dole told reporters. Mr. Shultz, asked if Mr. Reagan

had the votes he needed to uphold his position on the sanctions bill he vetoed last Friday, replied, "I don't know."

Mr. Reagan, a staunch opponent of sanctions against South Africa, contends they would hurt the black majority most and make Pretoria more intransigent towards reforming its apartheid system of racial segregation.

But a majority in Congress believes Pretoria will not make concessions unless it is forced, through sanctions, to do so. Mr. Reagan's critics also charge that he has not been markedly sensitive to racial issues at home, much less abroad.

The Democratic-led house already has overwhelmingly rejected Mr. Reagan's veto, in 313 to 87 vote on Monday.

With all 100 Senators present and voting, Mr. Reagan needs 34 votes to sustain his veto and kill the legislation. The Senate voted 84-14 for sanctions last month, so Mr. Reagan needs to persuade at least 20 Senators to switch their votes.

Hobeika vows to seize east Beirut

ZAHLE, Lebanon (Agencies) — Ousted rightist militia chief Elie Hobeika on Wednesday vowed to try again to seize control of east Beirut, after his forces were defeated in a weekend battle that killed at least 33 people.

Mr. Hobeika, a close Syrian ally and head of the mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia until he was toppled in savage east Beirut fighting last January, also called for a special relationship between Lebanon and Syria.

"We could not achieve our goal in the Sept. 27 operation, but there will be another date and another attempt," he told reporters at a hotel in Syrian-controlled east Lebanon.

Mr. Hobeika's rebels thrust into east Beirut from the mainly-Muslim west across the city's green line divide last Saturday in a bid to wrest the area from his anti-Syrian successor, Samir Geagea.

It was the first major ground assault by militiamen across the battlefield since it stabilised shortly after civil war erupted in 1975.

Mr. Hobeika, who was ousted after signing a Syrian-mediated peace accord with leftist militia chiefs, said Lebanon needed special ties with Damascus "because peace cannot be restored in this country without Syria's support."

Mr. Hobeika vowed to repeat his attempt to remove Dr. Geagea and "lift the nightmare of the Christian population."

"We entered east Beirut as liberators, not as conquerors," Mr. Hobeika said of his ill-fated thrust.

Mr. Hobeika said his attack into east Beirut was a "revolution from within the Christian society to liberate the Christian population from Geagea's tyranny."

"The former bank clerk had set up headquarters in Zahle in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley after he was ousted from the command of the Lebanese Forces by Dr. Geagea last Jan. 15.

South Sudan relief flights delayed

KHARTOUM (R) — A flight scheduled to take relief food supplies Wednesday to embattled southern Sudan has been delayed for technical reasons, the organisers said.

"Operation Rainbow" organisers said in a statement they hoped the flight to Juba, sponsored by several Western countries and relief agencies, would take place within 24 hours. The statement gave no further details.

Rebels fighting government troops in southern Sudan have threatened to shoot down the plane, a chartered C-130 transport that was to take nearly 16 tonnes of food and medicine to Juba, the beleaguered capital of the south.

SPLA guerrillas, armed with

anti-aircraft missiles, shot down a Sudanese airliner over the south in August, killing 60 people and halting an earlier flight to another southern centre, Wau.

The organisers' statement said: "We hope it will be possible to commence operations within 24 hours."

It was read to reporters by Staffan De Mistura, Sudan director of the U.N.-funded World Food Programme (WFP), who declined to answer reporters' questions on the nature of the "technical difficulties."

Rebels of the Sudan People's

Liberation Army (SPLA) threatened to shoot down the plane after airlift organisers dropped plans to take food to famine victims in Wau and the town of Yirio.

Wau is held by government troops, while Yirio has been under rebel control for nearly a year. Airlift organisers dropped the earlier plan under Sudanese government pressure and agreed instead to take food to the government-held towns of Juba, near the Ugandan and Kenyan borders, and Malakal.

"Operation Rainbow" is a \$1 million operation sponsored by the United States, Canada, The Netherlands and several private and international relief agencies. Foreign relief workers had held out the possibility that Wednesday

flight might be called off by the United Nations on grounds that the aircraft could be shot down.

They said another factor could have been reluctance of the Indonesian crew to fly to Juba without sufficient safety assurances. The Indonesian-registered plane arrived in Khartoum on Sunday.

The Ehtiopian-backed SPLA, which claims to control 95 per cent of the mainly Christian or animist south, has said it wants most relief supplies reaching southern areas to go through rebels channels.

The SPLA, led by former army Col. John Garang, has been fighting a three-year bush war in an effort to turn predominantly-Muslim Sudan into a secular state.

Reagan: Daniloff case differs from hostages

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nicholas Daniloff's case differs from that of the American hostages in Lebanon because they are held by "faceless terrorists" instead of by a government with diplomatic representation, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said.

Mr. Reagan, in a brief question-and-answer session with reporters to announce his upcoming meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, said his administration is working unceasingly to secure the release of the kidnapped U.S. citizens in Lebanon.

There "hasn't been a day" we haven't been engaged in efforts to get them out," Mr. Reagan said Tuesday, adding U.S. officials have been on the verge of success on occasion.

But relatives of the Americans in Lebanon claim the Reagan administration has focused little attention on their family members, compared with the high profile given Daniloff.

"Of course I'm pleased Mr. Daniloff is coming home, both for him and his family," said Peggy Say, whose brother, Terry Anderson, was abducted in Beirut 18 months ago.

Anderson, 38, the chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press, is a journalist like Daniloff.

Daniloff was arrested in Moscow on Aug. 30, and charged with espionage. He was freed

Monday as part of a superpower deal.

Mrs. Say said she was "absolutely convinced" that the hostages in Lebanon would be freed had the administration made "the same kind of effort" it did in the Daniloff case.

"I think we all have to ask now why that same kind of effort hasn't been taken for Terry Anderson and the other hostages in Lebanon."

Mr. Reagan said there were differences between the Daniloff case and the Americans in Lebanon.

"Here we are dealing with a government with which we have diplomatic relations," he said of Daniloff's situation. In Lebanon, "we're dealing with faceless terrorists."

The hostages' captors have never been in "direct contact" with the United States, he said.

Daniloff's freedom was part of a U.S.-Soviet deal in which Gennadiy Zakharov, a Soviet employee of the United Nations, pleaded no contest to spying charges in New York and was to be returned to the Soviet Union.

In addition, Mr. Reagan said he will meet Oct. 11-12 with Mr. Gorbachev in Iceland, in preparation for a full summit.

In the case of the hostages in Lebanon, the Reagan administration says it is willing to talk with anyone who might help free the Americans, but it will not negotiate with terrorists.

The Iranian medium-size

Latest Iraqi attack damages Iranian tanker

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — An Iranian supertanker, the Dena, was reported Wednesday to have been attacked by Iraqi warplanes in a recent raid near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal.

Gulf-based Marine Salvage Executives said the 372,000-tonne Dena on Monday sustained a rocket attack from an Iraqi jet fighter but that the damage was not serious.

"A small fire broke out aboard the Dena, but it was quickly brought under control," said one of the executives who spoke on condition he not be identified.

The Dena was the third Iranian tanker to be hit in September in the Iraqi air strikes near the vital Iranian terminal in the Gulf waters.

Kharg accounts for 90 per cent of Iranian oil exports, and the Iraqi attacks on shipping lanes near the terminal are part of an avowed policy by Baghdad to undermine the Iranian oil-based economy.

The Iraqi High Command on Monday announced its warplanes rocketed two "large maritime targets" of Iran's Gulf coast.

The term large maritime target is an Iraqi military byword for a tanker attacked near Kharg. The report about the Dena took time to filter through because Kharg is in the Iraq-Iran war zone in the Gulf waters.

The Iranian medium-size

tankers, the Mokran and the Marun, were also reported damaged in similar Iraqi raids near Kharg early September.

The tankers are part of a fleet of about 14 tankers that Iran has bought or chartered to ferry crude oil from Kharg to makeshift terminals outside the war zone for customers to lift.

The Iraqi raids on Kharg shipping lanes began in February 1984. In August 1985, Iraq escalated the attacks by almost daily air raids on the Kharg terminal itself.

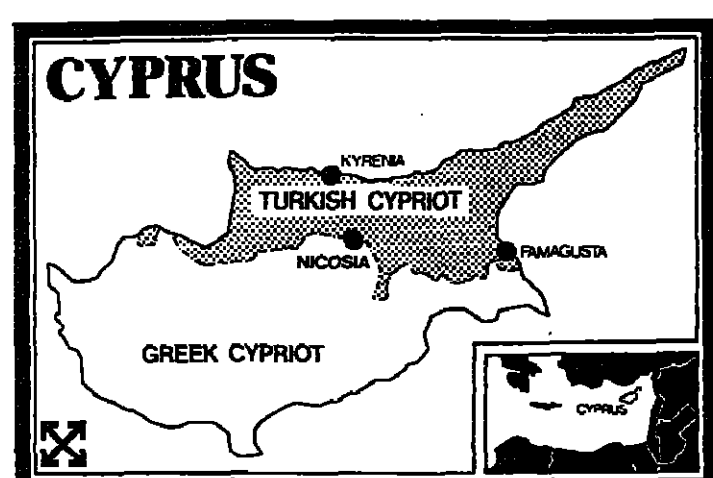
But the Iraqis have been quick to repair damage at Kharg, and the shipping executives said the Dena use of the terminal showed that berths at the terminal which accommodate supertankers were operational.

About 240 tankers and freighters of different nationalities have been crippled in the Iraqi ship attacks near Kharg and the Iranian counter-raids which take place in the southern neutral sector of the Gulf waters.

Mahdi holds talks with King Fahd

BAHRAIN (R) — Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi arrived in the Saudi Arabian city of Jeddah Wednesday and went straight into talks with King Fahd, the official Saudi Press Agency reported.

The agency gave no further



Cyprus celebrates 26th independence anniversary

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — President Spyros Kyprianou declared Wednesday, as Greek Cypriots celebrated the 26th anniversary of independence from Britain, that the war-divided island remains under threat from Turkey.

"The dangers and the threat to the future of our country continue to be painfully felt and the Cyprus Republic and the Greek Cypriot people are living through critical times indeed," Mr. Kyprianou said in his proclamation.

The anniversary of the east Mediterranean island's independence from Britain in 1960 was no time for celebrations, declared Mr. Kyprianou, leader of Cyprus' 530,000 Greek Cypriots.

"But it provides an opportunity to renew our determination to struggle for our freedom and to regain our violated rights," he added.

Mr. Kyprianou took the salute at a military parade through the Greek Cypriot half of the capital, Nicosia. The city has been divided since Turkey invaded in July, 1974, and seized the northern one-third of the island.

Brazilian-made Cascavel and Jarama armoured cars and artillery rumbled through the streets followed by contingents of the 10,000 man National Guard and the small navy and air force.

Mr. Kyprianou reiterated charges that "Turkey is promoting

and is seeking to achieve her Partitionist and expansionist targets openly, crudely and without any pretext."

"Turkey seeks to complete its military invasion and occupation through a settlement that would secure to her the usurpation of our forcibly occupied territories and allow her to control the whole of Cyprus."

Turkey invaded in the wake of a coup by Greek Cypriot supporters of union with Greece.

It has occupying nearly 40 per cent of the island and refused to allow the return of 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees, one third of the total population, to their homes in the north.

The 117,000-strong Turkish Cypriot minority set up a breakaway republic in the Turkish-occupied region in November, 1983.

It was branded "legally invalid" by the U.N. Security Council and has only been recognised by Turkey.

Turkey refuses to implement Security Council resolutions demanding the withdrawal of an estimated 25,000 Turkish troops and 65,000 settlers brought to North Cyprus from Turkey to augment the Turkish Cypriot minority.

Prolonged efforts by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to settle the Cyprus problem have deadlocked.

for talks with U.S. Vice-President

George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and International Monetary Fund (IMF) President Jacques De Larosiere.

He is also scheduled to address the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

Court orders continued detention of Demjanjuk

RAMLE (Agencies) — A judge presiding over a hearing against retired U.S. autoworker John Demjanjuk ordered his continued detention Wednesday, saying there was enough evidence to try him on charges of being a Nazi war criminal.

The decision came after a lengthy hearing in which Demjanjuk's American attorney, Mark O'Connor, contended the evidence against his client was "totally inadequate to meet the prosecution's burden of proof of identity."

Mr. O'Connor, who has said Demjanjuk is a victim of mistaken identity, demanded that his client either be freed or that he be given access to material prosecutors plan to present during the trial.

The way the case had been handled so far "obliterates the inherent rights of one accused of a crime, no matter how heinous," said Mr. O'Connor, his voice rising.

Demjanjuk, 66, was indicted Monday on charges that he was the sadistic death camp guard dubbed by his inmates "Ivan the Terrible." His trial is not expected to begin before December. If convicted, he could face the death penalty.

Prosecutor Michael Shaked brought files of material and a photograph of an identity card of the guard Ivan to the hearing in the maximum security Ayalon Prison.

Shaked told district Judge Zvi Cohen the prosecution had strong evidence to prove Demjanjuk's

identity, including eight witnesses who worked with the guard Ivan or had been at the Treblinka death camp in Poland where the prosecution charges Demjanjuk ran the gas chambers that killed 900,000 people.

Mr. O'Connor has said he will prove "Ivan the Terrible" was killed during a prisoner uprising at Treblinka in 1943.

Demjanjuk "cannot be held culpable for the acts of another person," Mr. O'Connor told the court. "The man named in the indictment may well be richly deserving of the full measure of punishment... that man, however, is not before this honourable court."

Mr. O'Connor complained that besides not having access to prosecution material, he also has not had sufficient time to prepare a case.

In addition, Mr. O'Connor said holding the custody hearing "in the oppressive atmosphere of a maximum security prison does not satisfy even the most minimal requirements of justice."

Demjanjuk appeared during the hearing wearing handcuffs. He raised his hands above his head and bellowed "boker tov," the Hebrew words for "good morning." He seemed in good spirits, smiling and talking with his guards and translator.

The supreme court president announced the appointment of three judges to try Demjanjuk.

Settlers demand removal of new W. Bank mayors

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli settlers have demanded the removal of three newly-appointed West Bank Arab mayors.

"It was a mistake to appoint Arab mayors who are already spitting in Jewish faces, and we have asked Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin to revoke their appointments," Daniella Weiss, secretary of the extremist Gush Emunim movement, told Reuters.

The unelected mayors, appointed by Israel, took office on Monday in Ramallah, Al Bireh and Hebron.

Israeli army officers ran the municipalities in the three major West Bank towns for several years after the ouster of elected Palestinian mayors.

The mainline Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has condemned the appointments and two Syrian-linked Palestinian guerrilla groups threatened to assassinate the new mayors.

Weiss said Gush Emunim, which calls for annexation of the occupied West Bank, also asked judicial authorities to prosecute Hebron Mayor Abdul Majid Al Zeer under anti-racism laws for saying he opposed Jewish settlement in his town.

Mr. Zeer was quoted by Israeli media as saying he opposed the arrival of more Jews in Hebron and that his new city council would discuss if municipal services to Jews already living there would continue.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 773111-14

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:50 Programme review
15:55 Cartoons
16:05 Songs for Children
17:10 Scientific programme for children

17:30 Children's programme
18:00 Local agricultural programme
18:30 Contests programme
19:30 News programme
19:45 Programme review and varieties
20:00 News in Arabic
20:35 Arabic series
21:25 Tomorrow's programme
22:30 Arabic play
23:00 News summary in Arabic
23:10 Play continued

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 French varieties
19:00 News in French
19:15 French varieties
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Check It Out
21:10 The Other World
21:20 Feature film: Love at First Sight

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 95.60 KHz. SW
Tel. 774111-10

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
09:30 Pop Session
10:30 Talking about Music
10:45 News Summary
11:00 Pop Session
11:30 Pop Session
12:00 Pop Session
12:30 Pop Session
13:00 Pop Session
13:30 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:30 Instrumentals
14:50 Country Music
15:00 Concert Hour
15:30 News Summary
16:00 News Summary
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23:30 News Summary
24:00 Evening Show

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

PROGRAMME TWO

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VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 SW 7200, 95.65, 117.40,
119.25 and 1510 Hz

07:00 News. Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports. Interviews. Answers to Listeners' Questions. Science Reports. Sports News at 30 minutes past the hour. 18:00 News at 18:00. 18:30 Music USA. 19:00 News at 19:00. 19:30 Special English News & Features. 20:00 News at 20:00. 20:30 News at 20:30. 21:00 News at 21:00. 21:30 News at 21:30. 22:00 News at 22:00. 22:30 News at 22:30. 23:00 News at 23:00. 23:30 News at 23:30. 24:00 News at 24:00. 24:30 News at 24:30. 25:00 News at 25:00. 25:30 News at 25:30. 26:00 News at 26:00. 26:30 News at 26:30. 27:00 News at 27:00. 27:30 News at 27:30. 28:00 News at 28:00. 28:30 News at 28:30. 29:00 News at 29:00. 29:30 News at 29:30. 30:00 News at 30:00. 30:30 News at 30:30. 31:00 News at 31:00. 31:30 News at 31:30. 32:00 News at 32:00. 32:30 News at 32:30. 33:00 News at 33:00. 33:30 News at 33:30. 34:00 News at 34:00. 34:30 News at 34:30. 35:00 News at 35:00. 35:30 News at 35:30. 36:00 News at 36:00. 36:30 News at 36:30. 37:00 News at 37:00. 37:30 News at 37:30. 38:00 News at 38:00. 38:30 News at 38:30. 39:00 News at 39:00. 39:30 News at 39:30. 40:00 News at 40:00. 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Prince Mohammad marks birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — Today marks the birthday of His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein. Prince Mohammad, who was born on Oct. 2, 1944 in Amman, obtained his elementary education at the Islamic College, and then joined an educational institute in Switzerland to continue his studies.

Later, Prince Mohammad joined a well-known military college in the United Kingdom and the military college in Baghdad.

Prince Mohammad became Regent on several occasions

during the King's absence abroad and has served in a number of posts upon the directives of King Hussein.

Prince Mohammad is keenly interested in tourism and pursues efforts aimed at activating Jordan's tourism industry. In 1977, King Hussein entrusted Prince Mohammad with chairing the higher tourism committee with the purpose of promoting its activities.

Prince Mohammad is president of the Jordanian Royal Shooting Club and the Jordanian Chess Federation.

On this occasion, Prince Mohammad received cables of



good wishes from Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and senior officials.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Forum to host Arab-Chinese talks

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will open an Arab-Chinese dialogue at the Arab Thought Forum on Oct. 18, according to an official statement issued here on Wednesday. The announcement said that several members of the Arab Thought Forum and Arab and Chinese intellectuals will attend the two-day meeting which will discuss several working papers and the subject of Arab-Chinese relations.

Fayez receives Swedish ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akef Al Fayez on Wednesday received Swedish Ambassador in Amman Ingemar Stjernberg on the occasion of the end of his term in Jordan. Talks during the meeting centred on existing relations and cooperation linking the two countries and means of further strengthening these relations, especially in parliamentary affairs. Mr. Fayez expressed his deep thanks to Mr. Stjernberg for the efforts he made during his term in Jordan and for his role bolstering Jordanian-Swedish relations.

House speaker meets Romanian envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Romanian Ambassador to Jordan Andrei Cernovici Wednesday called on speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez for discussions on Jordanian-Romanian ties and cooperation in parliamentary affairs. The visit was to mark the termination of the ambassador's tour of office in Jordan which began in 1981. Mr. Fayez thanked the ambassador for his efforts in strengthening Jordanian-Romanian ties of friendship.

S. Korean envoy visits Mu'ta

KARAK (Petra) — Mu'ta University President Ali Mahfadh and South Korean Ambassador in Amman Dong Soon Park on Wednesday reviewed strengthening cooperation between the University and South Korean educational institutions. They also reviewed the university's goals and its role in the Kingdom's five-year development plan. Dr. Mahfadh expressed his thanks to the South Korean government for its cooperation with the university, especially its provision of a tax loan equipment to the university to train students as of the beginning of this academic year.

Court sentences Captagon user to 5 years

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Eid Faleh Hamed Hamdan Elissa to five-years imprisonment with hard labour and fined him JD 500 for acquiring Captagon pills. The court also sentenced Ahmad Sa'id Mahmoud Abu Subeih to one year in prison for embezzling public funds. The general military governor endorsed the sentences.

Britain favours special status for Palestinian produce

(Continued from page 1)

opinions. We don't think it is right to dictate to Palestinians who their representatives should be."

Mr. Renton, who arrived here from Egypt on Monday, said that during a visit to Umm Qais, he became "aware of the fragility" of the situation in the area. "It strikes you," he said referring to the border point between Jordan, Israel and Syria.

He declined comment on reports that Britain was negotiating an arms package requested by Jordan. Press reports

reaching here said that Britain had signed a \$405 million arms deal with Jordan. British embassy officials here were not immediately willing to comment on these reports.

On possibilities of renewed efforts for a meeting between Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials and British leaders, Mr. Renton said his government would study a request to that effect but that there was no such proposal under consideration.

During his three-day stay in Jordan, Mr. Renton was received

by His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Acting Foreign Minister Marwan Dudin.

Mr. Renton's wife, who accompanied him on his tour which also took him to Sudan, visited the Palestinian refugee camp at Baqa'a.

The press conference was attended by Mr. Arthur John Coles, the British ambassador to Jordan, and other embassy officials.

King and Mubarak to meet soon

(Continued from page 1)

and other Arabs than the Israelis. "This depends upon... the unity of the Palestinians, and one word from the Arabs... if we could reach this, then I think we could say peace is coming nearer and nearer."

On the Palestinians, Mr. Mubarak admitted that "it is very difficult for the PLO to control all these factions," but said Chairman Yasser Arafat remains in control. "As far as I could know and feel, he is still the man who's been accepted by all the Palestinian factions until this moment," he said.

At the United Nations on Tuesday, Mr. Shamir renewed Israel's call for direct peace talks with the Arabs and dismissed calls for an international conference on the Middle East.

Addressing a half-empty hall, Mr. Shamir said the "only path to peace is through direct negotiations" while "substitutes for such negotiations can only lead us away from peace."

Mr. Shamir's appearance at the rostrum of the U.N. General Assembly was boycotted by Arab and other delegations.

Zehdi Labit Terzi, the U.N. observer of the PLO, told a reporter that Mr. Shamir's statement amounted to a "total rejection" of the international conference idea.

Computer link to provide accurate data for weather forecasts

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A fully-automated and computerised national centre for weather forecasts will be operational by the end of 1987 to provide the country's civil and military institutions with short, medium and long-range weather forecasts. Dr. Ali Abanda, the director general of the Department of Meteorology has announced.

The projected centre, to be linked via cable with the Jeddah-based centre for weather forecasts, will also be equipped with advanced equipment to receive weather information and analyses via satellite.

The Jeddah-based centre, together with four other centres located in Bulgaria, West Germany, Britain and Italy, are the only institutes in the region which have sophisticated weather computers operating on the basis of the prognostic (forecasting) chart method — a process yielding complete analyses on weather changes adequate enough to predict forecasts ranging from a day to a week.

The proposed project, according to Dr. Abanda, is one of his department's "most important achievements to date" since it will herald a new era of meteorological advancement in the Kingdom through raising the department's capacity of receiving weather

information up to 9,700 bytes per second, compared to the present rate of 100 bytes per second.

"The increase in the speed at which the weather information is received means that we will be able to get complete pictures of the earth with all weather affecting elements in three minutes," said Dr. Abanda in an interview with the Jordan Times.

The proposed centre, on which work is expected to start by the end of next month, will be situated at the Amman Civil Airport in Marka, adjacent to the premises which presently host the department.

Dr. Abanda could not make a rough estimate of the centre's total cost, but said that the department will have to pay a JD 36,000 annual fee to the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) for the cable link with Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Abanda, who has been the department's director since 1977, said that having direct access to the Jeddah institute means that "we will have the means to analyse elements affecting the weather in preparing the department's weather forecasts." The centre presently has two satellites information stations — an "old" one at the civil airport, and a new "ultra sophisticated" station at the Queen Alia International Airport, which takes constant photos from the geo-stationary satellite — (meteosat) — launched by the

European countries.

Satellite facilities

"In terms of satellites, the department's standard is similar — if not better — than any other meteorology centre in the area," said Dr. Abanda, noting that the department's computer analysis facilities will be boosted when the new national centre becomes operational. "So far the only problem facing us in terms of giving more accurate weather forecasts are the computer facilities, which do not enjoy the services offered by the Jeddah institute, in terms of prognostic charts," said Dr. Abanda, holder of a doctorate in meteorology from the British Imperial College.

The director general, who has been working for the department for the past 31 years, brushed aside public criticism that the department's weather bulletins in general and in the winter season in particular were never very accurate or reliable. "Our meteorological forecasts are 80 per cent accurate," said the director explaining that the international standards for world weather forecasts was set at 90 per cent. "There remain some unnatural atmospheric conditions beyond human control," Dr. Abanda said, concluding that people never praise the good "but only complain when things go wrong."

Jordan, India initial memorandum on regulating employment of workers

By a Jordan Times
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan and India have signed an initial memorandum of understanding on Wednesday regulating employment of Indian workers in the Kingdom.

The document, initiated by Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Saleh Kasawneh and India's Labour Ministry Joint Secretary S. K. Tandon, stipulates that all future recruitment of Indian workers by Jordanian employers will be channelled through the Labour Ministry and the Indian embassy in Amman and the Ministry of Labour in New Delhi in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations of the two countries.

Employers, however, reserve the sole authority in the selection process and can deal with government-run employment organisations or recognised agencies in India.

The memorandum of understanding provides for the creation of a joint committee of Jordanian and Indian officials to review the implementation of the terms of the document and meet annually in India and Jordan alternatively. The memorandum will be valid for a period of three years after its ratification and endorsement by the ministers of

labour of the two countries. It is expected that the two ministers will ratify and endorse the document by early November.

The memorandum calls for treatment for Indians as the same given to Jordanians under the labour rules and regulations of the government of Jordan. The stipulation also covers Indians already employed in the Kingdom.

Status of Indians working in Jordan

The agreement is aimed at regularising the status of Indian workers employed in Jordan and protecting the interests of all concerned from illegal employment agents operating in India. Mr. Tandon said. He pointed out that the government of India had adopted legislation to eliminate illegal employment agents who used to exploit both the employer and employee. The Indian government also runs its own recruitment corporations to ensure that the requirements of foreign employers in terms of skills and qualifications of employees are met and unscrupulous middlemen are eliminated, he said.

During his six-day visit to Jordan, Mr. Tandon held talks

with senior Labour Ministry officials. On Tuesday, Labour Minister Khaled Al Haj Hassan received the Indian official and discussed with him cooperation between Jordan and India in issues related to manpower development and employment. The second secretary for consular affairs at the Indian embassy, M. Jayaram, attended the meetings and Charge d'Affaires Praveen Varma attended Wednesday's signing of the memorandum of understanding.

Mr. Tandon, who is also the protector-general of emigrants at the Ministry of Labour, visited several farms and construction sites in Jordan where Indian workers are employed and listened to their problems. He left Jordan on Wednesday.

Illegal recruitment agents

The Indian official's visit comes in the wake of an escalated Indian campaign against illegal recruitment agents and discouraging foreign employers from dealing with them. The New Delhi government has taken harsh punitive measures against employment agents operating without licences which are issued only after a thorough scrutiny and securing bank guarantees.

Alia signs finance contract for lease of six Airbus planes

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, on Wednesday signed official contracts with a consortium of European banks for financing the cost of leasing six A320 Airbus aircraft.

Mr. Ali Ghandour, Alia's chairman of the board, and general director of the national airline Mahmoud Balqaz signed for Jordan and representatives of the European banks signed for the consortium as well as Dr. Maher Shukri, vice president of the Central Bank of Jordan, who led a committee for negotiating the deal with the European consortium.

The signing ceremony took place following four months of lengthy negotiations ending with the selection of the consortium

which offered the most suitable bid to pay for the lease, according to an Alia spokesman. He said the first of the planes will arrive in Jordan in February 1987 and that another will come the following month.

In May, Alia signed an initial contract for the lease of six Airbus planes and also took options on a further seven, making Alia the first Middle East customer for Airbus.

The Airbus planes, the spokesman said, will replace Boeing 707s on routes within the region and to North Africa, and will complement Tristar services to Europe. He said the 747s will continue to serve the long-haul routes.

Rainy, cold weather expected to continue over coming days

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will continue to be affected by a cold front from western Russia, the Black Sea and Turkey coming here through Syria and more rain will fall over the coming two days, according to Dr. Ali Abanda, director general of the Meteorological Department.

He said in a statement on Wednesday that the cold front has affected areas around the Mediterranean region due to the presence of a high depression in Central Europe which forced cold air to blow towards the Eastern Mediterranean, bringing in rain and causing a noticeable drop in

temperature. Therefore, thundery showers accompanied by a cold front are expected to continue and the wind will be south easterly over the coming two days, Dr. Abanda added.

He said that the rain which came in the wake of an unusual heat wave in the Kingdom over the second half of September, does not mean the start of the winter season in the country and normal weather will prevail in three days time.

In previous years, rain fell in the first part of October and in 1979 some 35 centimetres of rain fell on Oct. 17, Dr. Abanda added.

Royal Decree endorses oil prospecting accord with Hunt

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree was issued on Wednesday endorsing an agreement with the American Hunt Oil Company to prospect for oil in Jordan. The agreement, which was concluded with the Natural Resources Authority (NRA), provides for the company to conduct geological tests over 1,800 kilometres of land in the southern regions of the Kingdom and to spend JD 6.75 million during the prospecting period.

Under the terms of the agreement, the company will undertake initial exploration work over a three-year period and will drill a 4,500 metre deep well.

Hunt Oil is the second company to win an oil production sharing agreement in Jordan this year.

In March, Jordan and AMOCO Jordan Petroleum signed a seven-and-a-half-year agreement under which AMOCO will explore for oil in 10,950 square kilometres of Jordanian territory.

Hamzeh in Kuwait for Arab health ministers' meeting

KUWAIT (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh is currently attending an Arab health ministers committee meeting in Kuwait to discuss the health situation in the occupied Arab territories and medical relief supplies to civil war victims in Lebanon. Other topics on the agenda of the two-day meeting include medical services, subjects related to pharmaceuticals in the Arab World, a unified Arab law

on narcotics, a budget for the Arab health development fund in addition to Arab coordination and cooperation with the regional offices of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

On the committee are the health ministers of Kuwait, Iraq, Morocco, Bahrain and Tunisia in addition to Jordan.

Dr. Hamzeh is expected to deliver an address outlining Jordan's experiences in health.

Paris museum to display unique collection of Jordan's antiquities

By a Jordan Times
Staff Writer

AMMAN — Since December 1982, the Department of Antiquities and the Jordan National Gallery have been busy preparing for a very important exhibition of antiquities and modern paintings and it has finally been decided to hold this cultural event in the Luxembourg Museum in Paris during November of this year. The exhibition, entitled "Jordan through the ages," will depict the various historical ages of Jordan through a display of antiquities and artefacts.

Speaking about this exhibition, Department of Antiquities assistant director general, Dr. Fawzi Zayadin, said that Her Majesty Queen Noor will patronise the exhibition and will open it in the French capital. Dr. Zayadin pointed out that the choice of the Luxembourg Museum, in the heart of Paris near the Luxembourg garden and the Sorbonne was the initiative of Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali, the president of the Royal Society of Fine Arts. He added that the Louvre Museum and the Oriental Archaeology Department in Paris rendered their full cooperation to the project, especially with regard to the preparations and arrangements.

A Jordanian team of scholars, supported by Department of Antiquities director General Adnan Al Hadidi, prepared the historical and archaeological introduction to the objects, together with archaeologists from the Sorbonne and the Louvre Museum. Dr. Zayadin continued. He added that the French Institute of Archaeology for the Near East, which has teams working in Jerash, Iraq El Amir near Amman, Irbid in Mafrak and Khirbet Es Samra, was of great help in the selection of the objects and their presentation to the French public. Dr. Zayadin added

that it was the hard task of a Jordanian team to make good choice of representative objects of the culture and history of Jordan.

Earliest days

The archaeological objects represent the cultural history of Jordan starting from the Prehistoric period (500,000-5000 B.C.). From this primitive period, the most eloquent objects are the succo statues of 'Ain Ghazal, at the northern entrance of Amman. It is well known that this Neolithic pre-ceramic village on an area of about 130 dunums yielded a large quantity of plaster statues, about 50 to 90 cm. in height with eyes inlaid with shells. These were probably cult figures, related to the ancestors' veneration, dated to the 7th millennium B.C. Animals, figurines of bulls and goats are also present. The oldest Venus in clay was also found on the site.

From the following period (Chalcolithic, 5th-4th mill. B.C.), Tell Abu Hamid in the Jordan Valley, recently excavated by Yarmouk University and the French Research Centre in Paris, is represented by pottery and basalt objects. They represent agriculture development in small villages in the lowest plain in the world.

Bab edh-Dhra' on the east shore of the Dead Sea, near Karak, dating to the 3rd and 2nd mill. B.C., is abundantly represented by ceramics from the many shaft tombs and chancel houses. A campsite developed in the vicinity of the largest necropolis of the Middle East. The Dead Sea became in this period the 'Sea of the Dead.'

Bronze period

The Middle and Late Bronze periods (18th-14th cent. B.C.) were believed to be a vacuum in the settled period of Jordan. But

this old hypothesis is no longer valid with new discoveries from the Baqa'a area and Tabaqat Fahl, Pella in the Jordan Valley. In the old Amman Airport, a sanctuary which witnessed human sacrifices was active in the 15th century B.C. and many objects imported from Greece and the Aegean Islands, were recovered. At Pella, a wooden box inlaid with ivory and many fine ceramic objects illustrates a brilliant civilisation in contact with Mesopotamia and Egypt.

The Ammonite period (12th-6th Century B.C.), is one of the most genuine and brilliant in the cultural history of Jordan. It is represented by fine sculptures in limestone as the famous statue of Yerahazar, from the Amman Citadel or the statues of a king and queen from Khirbet El Hajjar, west of Amman. A tomb excavated at Umm Udheina, west of Amman, produced a rich deposit of pottery, alabaster and bronze objects which will be represented in the exhibition. One of the finest objects is a bronze statuette, carrying on its head an incense burner. A seal is engraved with an Ammonite inscription at the name of Palti son of Meosh, the herald.

The Nabataean period (4th cent. B.C.-2nd cent. A.D.) was a prosperous era where the skills of the Arabs of the desert developed an international splendid civilisation, influenced by Hellenism. Sculptures, thin, decorated pottery and coins are the testimony of high standard of artistic sense reached by the Nabataeans. The Baetyl of the Winged Lion Temple is evidence of the Arabian origin of this bedouin tribe who settled in the famous city of Petra.

Jerash

Excavations at Jerash by the Department of Antiquities and an international team shed new light



Nabataean sculpture discovered at Khirbet Tannour, near Karak

in the history of this Greek and Roman city of the Decapolis. Pottery, bronze lamps and metal objects, especially from the area of the Zeus Temple, excavated by a French team, are samples of the power of Rome and its influence in the East. But they also show the skill of the local craftsmen. Colourful mosaics from Madaba and Samra illustrate the Byzantine period. The Islamic Umayyad period, a brilliant and well documented era in the history of Jordan is well represented by the reconstruction of the famous frescos of Qasr Amra. A capital with a Kufic inscription from Muwaqqar, pottery objects from Amman Citadel and gold and silver coins illustrate the reign of the Califs of Damascus and their love of the desert and the fine arts.

A bronze brasero, recently found at Irbid near Mafrak, and decorated with statuettes is one of the finest examples of the Umayyad's delicate and splendid crafts. Fine glazed pottery of the 14th Mamlouk period from Syria and Egypt are splendid illustrations of a long and prosperous Islamic era, during the Medieval Age.

Paintings

Modern paintings of Jordan will also be represented at this exhibition. Some 30 modern paintings by Jordanian artists will be on display including works by Princess Wijdan Ali, Her Highness Princess Fakhrelnissa Zaid, Suhail Bisharat, Ali Jabri and others.

Baghdad rejects Assad's suggestion of Syria-Iraq union

(Continued from page 1)

the president said. Mr. Assad also said Syria had helped prevent the Iran-Iraq conflict spreading to other Gulf countries.

"The land of Iraq is Arab land, and we will not allow its occupation by anyone at all," he said.

On rifts in the Palestinian leadership, Mr. Assad said Syria did not interfere in the internal affairs of the Palestinians.

But he added that the goal of

Palestinian leaders should be the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and struggle against Israel "and not go gassing after the mirage of negotiations and meeting with the Israelis."

Mr. Assad also said Syria stood for "an Arab, united Lebanon for all Lebanese, and not for any single faction."

The JPA delegation, which also held talks with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam and other Syrian leaders, is scheduled to return home Thursday.

Superpowers hope for Arabs breakthrough in Iceland

(Continued from page 1)

New York. He also said Washington had turned down London as a venue for next week's talks, preferring the Icelandic capital of the two alternatives offered by Mr. Gorbachev.

European politicians and analysts welcomed the Iceland meeting but some voiced doubts over what the two leaders would achieve. Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said he did not expect any concrete agreements on arms limitation and Shirley Williams, president of Britain's middle-of-the-road Social Democratic Party, said: "My worry is that... the Americans are not very clear on what the next step might be."

Former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said time was running out for an arms reduction agreement but Pydyshew told reporters: "We think Soviet proposals on all aspects of disarmament are enough for quick movement ahead to achieve agreements — on weapons in peace, and on strategic and medium-range missiles."

In Vienna, diplomats and analysts said most of Moscow's east European allies would welcome the talks as a sign of a new detente that would help their links with the West. Relations between the Soviet allies and the West are warmed or cooled by the prevailing mood between the superpowers.

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A day to roar

THE national fund-raising drive today, on Jordan's fourth consecutive Cerebral Palsy Day, represents one of the more encouraging trends in our society in recent years. The fact that the Cerebral Palsy Foundation has gradually engaged more and more segments of Jordanian society in the annual fund-raising drive is testimony to the dynamism and creativity of the CP Foundation, and to our willingness to respond to appeals for a worthy cause.

We find it particularly appropriate that the air force's planes and helicopters will go into action today by dropping leaflets throughout the country, informing people about cerebral palsy. The image is a moving one — air force aircraft, normally used for warfare, have been mobilised in an offensive of a different kind, an offensive for the care and rehabilitation of Jordanian children stricken by cerebral palsy. It's not exactly beating swords into ploughshares, but it is a most satisfying indication that a sense of community and civic consciousness will always triumph in Jordan — when a small, organised and motivated group of people take the lead to make demands that bring out the best in us.

The broader battle against children's diseases and ailments, including immunisation campaigns and providing mothers and fathers with the most basic information on health care, hygiene, nutrition and other related matters, is a battle that can only be won if all sectors of society are mobilised in a coordinated, sustained effort. The air force on its own could not do the job; neither could the Cerebral Palsy Foundation; neither could the schoolchildren. Alone, one raises a solitary voice. Together, we roar.

Philanthropy and charitable donations to the disadvantaged have always been an institutionalised part of Islamic society. Air force planes dropping leaflets, and armies of schoolchildren raising money door-to-door and car-to-car, are part of a new twist to an old tradition. Let us all give generously, and then speak confidently and proudly of our single, caring community.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: King continues search for peace

SOON upon his return to Amman after undergoing surgical operations in London, King Hussein resumed his relentless efforts for the settlement of the Middle East issue by meeting with visiting British minister of state Timothy Renton. The monarch was careful to reiterate to the visiting British minister Jordan's demand for an international conference to be attended by all concerned parties and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. This conference, the King said, was essential for the implementation of the council's 242 and 338 resolutions. The King was also keen to highlight the role which Europe could play in giving momentum to the peace process and in the achievement of the ultimate goal of peace in the Middle East. King Hussein made it clear that the Middle East is in dire need of peace which is bound to have beneficial impact on Europe whose countries do not condone aggression and wish to see the Middle East enjoying stability. The European Community has, more than once, declared openly its support for the establishment of peace in the Middle East. In view of such declaration and in the light of the strong economic and political links this community maintains with the countries of the region, work should be directed towards convening the projected international conference for the sake of achieving a lasting peace. Britain, acting within the European Community, can help achieve that aspired goal.

Al Dustour: Jordan stresses EC role

KING Hussein has again made Jordan's position clear vis-a-vis a Middle East peace settlement at a meeting with the visiting British Minister of State Timothy Renton. The King reminded the minister that Jordan continues to demand a just solution for the Middle East question through an international conference where all concerned parties can be represented and all aspects of the issue can be discussed. The King's views were at the centre of discussion he held in London with the British prime minister to whom he reiterated that an international conference was an essential element for the achievement of just peace. Jordan is keen to explain this stand to Britain which is now current chairman of the European Community, and at a time when the international community has started to accept the idea of such a conference. The King's reiteration of Jordan's stand also coincides with the nearing date of a summit meeting between the leaders of the two superpowers who are bound to discuss the Middle East question along with a host of other world topics. Britain can play a leading role within the European Community for the sake of giving momentum to the peace process in view of its strong ties with various parties concerned with the Middle East problem.

Sawt Al Shaab: King thanks people

UPON his return to Amman after two successful surgical operations in London, King Hussein sent a message to the Jordanian people expressing appreciation for their true warm feelings towards him and for their wishes for his speedy recovery. The message was in response to the overwhelming affection and loyalty displayed by the Jordanian family towards the monarch and the support for his leadership and national policies. The King, in true commitment to the principles of the Great Arab Revolt, has been leading his people to progress and prosperity; and the Jordanian citizens in a show of genuine gratitude and firm allegiance to the Hashemite throne, have exhibited their great joy at the return of their King. The King's message of appreciation to the people and the citizens' cables of good wishes to the King and enquiries after his health, reflect the interaction between the ruler and his subjects and represent a true meaning of coherence and determination to pursue fruitful cooperation for serving the Arab Nation.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

Hopes for 1986 superpower summit

This column was written before the announcement on Sept. 30 of the planned meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev due to be held in Iceland on Oct. 11.

SAN FRANCISCO — Even though a major Congressional election will take place in the United States in early November, the big political news is the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. Will there be one? This is the key question.

The first summit took place in November 1985 in Geneva. It produced no concrete results, but agreement that a second summit must show results. Now, if no summit is held, that could seriously impair arms control negotiations. It could end them, in fact. If no summit is held that could, secondly, have a damaging effect on a peace process that is

slowly taking shape in the Middle East. And thirdly a major new turn in American economic policy is in the making. It will affect the world economy, and have important consequences for the Middle East. The world economy needs a stable relationship between the superpowers, and if a summit is not held, that could have a negative effect on it.

But if the summit takes place, that could mean a turning point in world history. It could lead to (1) major new arms control agreement (one such has already been achieved in the Stockholm East-West talks on controlling military buildups on both sides), (2) some kind of resolution of the four conflicts that afflict the Middle East (Lebanon, Palestine, Iran-Iraq war, and Afghanistan), and (3) improve the global environment for new economic initiatives.

Even before the Stockholm accords, arms control talks between the great powers have been moving along at a faster pace. More agreements are in the making. But hardliners on both sides are opposed. In the midst of these new expectations came the arrest of an alleged Soviet spy in New York and an alleged American spy in Moscow.

The summit is vital for the Middle East because Washington has finally realised that the Soviets have to be central actors in the peace process. The Soviet Union has close ties with Syria. The French have historical ties with Lebanon. The Israelis have links to the Phalangists (Kata'ib). And the United States is Israel's main protector. The Soviets have a long history of support for the Palestinians. The United States is the main guarantor of Israel's existence. The Soviets have been

major arms suppliers to Iraq, and now are once again trading with Iran. And the Soviets are in Afghanistan. The United States is involved in one way or another with almost all the countries of the Middle East. Thus both the United States and the Soviet Union are central actors in the affairs of the Middle East. Washington understands that now.

We know there is a lot of secret diplomacy going on over the Lebanon and Palestinian issues. Even the French are involved as one can see from the terrorist attacks in Paris. But there also appear to be major secret efforts to end the Gulf war. Egypt's Al-Ahram asked in a recent article: "Will the seventh year of the war become the year of peace?" The rise in oil prices could be an offer to the two warring nations to put

an end to the slaughter. The war in Afghanistan is a stalemate. The Marxist government is hated by many Afghans but it is solidly in power. The Mujahidin have broad popular support but are badly split amongst themselves. Washington seems now prepared to accept Soviet control of Afghanistan but wants some role for the opposition. And the Soviets are weary of the endless fighting and may be willing to compromise.

As to the new economic policy, the push for a change comes from the fact that the old policy has not been working. A year ago Washington decided to push the value of the dollar down. Interest rates were already coming down. And the Saudis, a close economic ally of the United States, had driven the price of oil down. Those moves were supposed to stimulate world economic activity. They did not.

Now a countercurrent seems to be setting in. Oil prices have slowly started to rise again. Interest rates are no longer going down and probably will go up again. And the fall of the dollar is ending and signs are growing that it could again go up. Also the recent GATT meeting in Uruguay indicated that the West understands that Third World countries must be given greater chances to export their products and gain a reasonable rate of return. So now there are signs that the prices of raw materials and foodstuffs, as well as oil, are going to go up again.

If West and East cannot resolve their differences then the gap between North and South is going to get worse. Washington and Moscow now both understand how dangerous the North-South gap has become. Holding a summit will show that they are ready to act on this understanding.

Main Muslim opposition party vows to fight on in Malaysia

By Ho Wah Foon
Rumor

RUSILA, Malaysia — Conservative Muslim politicians have vowed to widen their appeal to Chinese voters as part of a bid to make multi-racial Malaysia an Islamic state, despite a bruising defeat in recent elections.

But politicians of the main opposition Muslim party, Parti Islam se-Malaysia (PAS), may continue to be rejected by the majority Malays and other races unless they play down aspects of religious fundamentalism, political analysts say.

Malays, who form about half of Malaysia's 16 million people, are Muslim by birth. Chinese make up a third and Indians and other groups the rest.

Riding a wave of Islamic conservatism, PAS had hoped to wrest control of one of Malaysia's 13 states in general elections last August. Instead, it took only one of 98 federal seats and 15 of 265 state seats it contested.

Its dismal performance has not deterred it from its Islamic political pursuit, PAS president Yusof Al Rawi told the party's annual general assembly last weekend at Rusila mosque in eastern Trengganu state.

"Our fighting spirit cannot be dampened by the election results.

Participation in the election was only one of the ways we struggled to achieve our goal... we have lost the battle but not the war," Yusof told an 8,000-strong audience.

"PAS's spirit is still very much alive here despite their defeat. Their gatherings are still attended by thousands," a local journalist said.

North-eastern Rusila, the home of PAS's vice president and charismatic religious teacher Abdul Hadi Awang, has been billed as Malaysia's "little Cairo" where men wear turbans and flowing white robes and women are swathed in black.

Stalls here sell books on PAS history, taped speeches of its leaders and party calendars.

At the general assembly, PAS said it would continue to hold dialogues with non-Muslims, notably the ethnic Chinese, although it failed to win any of the urban Chinese seats.

Chinese votes are important in areas where Malay loyalty is split, particularly in the rural states of Trengganu and Kelantan, and the northern states of Kedah and Perlis.

PAS made some inroads with the Chinese before the polls, but its efforts to make them endorse the idea of an Islamic state scared them, political sources said.

"The Chinese and the majority



of the Malays are turned away by PAS's extremism, particularly in its fervent call for an Islamic state," said Chandra Muzaffar, a

Muslim scholar and leader of the national social reform group Aliran. PAS leaders are determined to

continue courting the Chinese. "We have come to a new phase in our struggles, and we can't look back. We have just opened our door and we are not going to shut it," said Khalid Abdul Samad, a PAS leader.

He said over the next five years the party would explain to PAS members why Islamic struggle should not be limited to the Malays but should involve other ethnic groups.

PAS support in the election was undermined by suspicion that PAS had abandoned the Malays for the Chinese, he said.

Analysts said PAS could become a formidable opposition force if it toned down its Islamic stance and cooperated with the main Chinese-based opposition Democratic Action Party, which won resoundingly in Chinese majority areas in August.

"Malaysia needs a Malay-based opposition, and PAS is one which could garner Malay support if it embarks on the right strategy during elections," one analyst said.

Despite PAS's poor showing, it has not been written off as a threat by the multi-racial National Front (NF) government.

"We reckon that PAS support among the Malays is still strong. It commanded 17.12 per cent of

popular vote in the polls and in Kelantan and Trengganu states they won over 30 per cent of the votes," an NF leader said.

To stave off PAS influence, the government would have to produce plans to help the Malay poor who form the bulk of PAS supporters, he said.

But meanwhile it has to live with PAS's influence, which permeates the life of rural Malays and divides them socially.

In Kelantan and Trengganu, PAS supporters and loyalists of the United Malays National Organisation pray in different mosques and bury their dead in different cemeteries.

For the NF, another worrying trend is the spread of fundamentalism into local universities. Muslim students advocating conservatism emerged victorious in campus elections at a Malay university last week.

Faced with a stagnant economy and low oil and commodity prices, the government also has to tackle growing unemployment that threatens to breed more discontent among the young.

"The politics of the next five years is the politics of the stomach. Whether the government can sustain its support from the people depends on its capability to revive the economy and provide more employment," the NF leader said.

Jordan urges U.N. to shoulder responsibility and seek just peace

(Continued from page 1)

and belief in peaceful solutions all problems."

Following are major excerpts from the foreign minister's speech:

Mr. President, it is an opportunity to congratulate you on being elected as head of the General Assembly's 41st session. We are confident that your long-standing diplomacy and efficiency will enable the current session to achieve positive results in solving outstanding issues. It is also an opportunity to pay tribute to your predecessor who successfully managed to lead the meetings of the previous session.

Mr. President, The 40th anniversary of the United Nations last year offered the opportunity to reevaluate the role of the world's body in bringing about peace in the world at large. On that occasion there was an emphasis on the need for all member nations to adhere to the United Nations Charter and provisions and the necessity of team work to solve pending international and regional problems.

We then attributed the present crisis of the United Nations and its unimplemented accumulated resolutions to the deteriorating international situation and the continuity of international dilemmas and regional conflicts.

We must work out a settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the situation in South Africa, the Kampuchean situation, the Lebanese strife and the Central American crises on the basis that these regional conflicts threaten world peace and security and absorb the capabilities of peoples in the regions in question rather than tackling these questions as items on the United Nations agenda.

The current situation in the Middle East could be traced back to 1967 with a sole resolution of the U.N., Resolution 242, which has never been implemented due to Israel's outright rejection. In the years to follow, the United States failed to persuade the Jewish state to succumb to United Nations majority votes which called for a total withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. In contrast, Israel escalated its arbitrary and oppressive measures against Arab inhabitants, but the U.N. did nothing but reconfirm its permanent resolutions.

We hope that the U.N. would

further proceed to try a comprehensive treatment for pending economic and political crisis in other regions of the world. The U.N. could also contribute to solving explosive regional conflicts such as those in the Middle East, South Africa, Cyprus and Afghanistan.

In this regard, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is exerting efforts which should be internationally supported and met. The U.N. mechanism could also be reactivated to solve disarmament issues and achieve nuclear non-proliferation.

The eighth non-aligned summit, in Harare tackled these problems recently when countries of the Third World stressed the importance of bolstering the role of the U.N. in solving the world's pending crises in an atmosphere of team work and cooperation.

While we consider U.N. as a world body, we also sense a campaign against the existence of this important assembly but, I don't want to go into details of the campaign.

I think that a major reason behind the U.N. weakness lies in some countries' selectiveness and duplicity regarding the implementation of the U.N. Charter and principles namely those which call for the right to self-determination, abstention from using force in international relations and solving conflicts by peaceful means.

We see a possibility for reaching a practical solution to the U.N.'s financial crisis through collective efforts from all member states.

Based on our belief in the U.N.'s importance and effectiveness, we deem it important to give it the chance to assume its role regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict — a role which to date has been confined to being observer or "inefficient participant."

The result of the conflict between right and force was freezing the role of the U.N. vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli issue, for the majority of U.N. member states is not willing to give concessions on the basis of the U.N. Charter which rejects aggression, while the rest stands as a barrier in implementing pertinent U.N. resolutions.

As a result, the U.N. role was confined to pointing out international principles without having the authoritative arm to

implement them on the ground, thereby creating a no-war-no-peace state of affairs. And so the Arab Palestinian people emerged as the prime loser in this state of affairs.

Facing this situation, Jordan initiated a political drive aimed at transforming the U.N. resolutions and principles into a direct political thrust and that is through drawing up practical solutions to the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

As we were aware that confinement to mere rhetoric rather than implementing resolutions is by no means less dangerous than the state of occupation itself, we exerted political efforts to interpret talks into facts on the ground.

Jordan's efforts have been warranted as there also emerged a regional situation in the form of accelerated topographic and demographic changes in the occupied territories followed by a state of international apathy regarding efforts to solve the conflict.

These facts, coupled with an international feeling that concrete steps to counter the de facto annexation of Arab lands under Israeli occupation were remote, made things worse, especially following international polarisation and superpower competition to control the destiny and capabilities of countries in the region.

For these important considerations, which are relevant to the rights of the Palestinian people and their national identity, Jordan moved with the aim to bring about a peaceful settlement to the conflict through the convening of an international peace conference to be attended by all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. The conference should convene under the auspices of the U.N. and on the basis of U.N. Resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973.

We consider this conference as the appropriate framework for negotiations on the basis of international legitimacy. This conference should also be considered as a forum of binding negotiations rather than a stage for discussions and groundless arguments.

Our standard is based on static principles amongst which our belief in peace and our national

commitment vis-a-vis the Palestinian people with whom we are linked by the unity of goals, fate and history.

Based on this relationship, we jointly worked together with the Palestinians with the aim of implementing the Arab peace project, adopted at the 1982 Fez Arab summit, through a certain mechanism which could be accepted by all parties concerned.

To this end, we signed the Feb. 11, 1985, accord with the PLO on joint moves towards peacefully solving the Palestinian problem. The principles and basis of the accord still represent the springboard for our approach towards the Palestinian question and this guarantees the participation of the PLO in any potential peacemaking in the region.

The failure of our joint efforts should not be regarded by the international community as a means to shirk from its historic responsibility to the Palestinian people, and we should not permit Israel, which is supported by unlimited financial, political and economic backing from the United States, to maintain its expansionist policy in the occupied territories.

The United Nations assumed a special responsibility towards the Middle East problem when it issued the Palestine partition plan of 1947. The problem was deepened when the U.N. found itself incapable of implementing what it endorsed in 1948 for the refugees' right for compensation or return to their homeland. Again, the world body found itself unable to do anything when Israel occupied all Palestinian land in 1967. The U.N. was incapable of executing a comprehensive peaceful settlement based on the principles that land cannot be acquired by force and that peace could only be achieved through total withdrawal from the occupied land.

One cannot turn a blind eye on the responsibilities of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council regarding the Palestine issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In 1947, the viewpoints of the five U.N. members — despite their disputes — were united on partitioning Palestine and in 1967, they agreed on a basic factor for peace which lies in the principle of land in exchange for peace — an approach based on the principle of the unacceptability of acquisition

of land by force.

Resolution 242 was also reinforced by Resolution 338 of 1973, which called for implementing Resolution 242 through holding direct negotiations between all parties involved in the conflict, and under a suitable auspices.

This was the appropriate framework presented by the General Assembly — the highest international body which represents all people and which is being supported by all nations of the world — and it was a call for an international peace conference on the Middle East. We do hope that the U.N. Security Council will support the call before time runs out to allow all parties to the conflict to negotiate for a peaceful settlement.

Let all those who oppose the call know that their opposition is only prolonging the Arab-Israeli conflict, eventually leading the whole region into instability.

The emergence of some positive response from the opposers of the international peace conference reaffirms that our preliminary stance on the meeting is a right stand and that the conference is the only way towards achieving a settlement to the Palestine problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

We in Jordan have never ceased to condemn all sorts of terrorism regardless of the source since such acts clash with our values and principles.

We distinguish between terrorism and the legitimate national struggle which people under occupation take in accordance with the principle of international law and U.N. Security Council resolutions.

On the other hand, we see that concentrated efforts to focus on the recent acts of terrorism instead of working towards putting an end to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip will only encourage increasing instability in the area.

Trying to minimise the importance of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which includes aggression and occupation of Arab land, to a mere problem of international terrorism will give logical pretexts for a renewed cycle of terrorism.

The outcome of this attitude in some of us has rendered terrorism as an image of the lack of true peace and a continued stagnation, which some of the people want as a pretext to cast aside political

settlements and to drop any responsibilities towards securing peace. In turn this situation allows all parties to the problem to take advantage of terrorism and to encourage it in order to carry out their plans.

In the Arab Gulf area, the Iran-Iraq war has entered its seventh year amid an atmosphere of indifference and lack of international interest against Iran's intransigence. Despite the unanimous world agreement on the need to stop the war, Iran is continuing to reject all calls to end the destructive war. Instead, Iran recently escalated the war while Iraq is responding to all peaceful calls to end the war as was declared by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in August 1986.

We support the Iraqi proposal and we call on Iran to meet this initiative positively in order to reach at a comprehensive settlement for both countries and their peoples.

In Lebanon the war is still continuing. The Israeli violation of Lebanon's independence and legitimacy and its territorial integrity is escalating.

The basic concepts on which Jordan's foreign policy is built are support of all people of nations under occupation to have the right to self-determination and confront foreign occupation, abstention from the use of force in international relations, and to put an end to all problems through peaceful means.

Based on this concept, we support and welcome any efforts towards reunifying North and South Korea.

We welcome the U.N. secretary general's efforts to end the Cypriot conflict and his calls for the pullout of all troops from Afghanistan, and the return of the Afghan refugees to their land.

We are prompted to do so since we are guided by a moderate, balanced and objective approach to face all threats challenging us. We work hand in hand with all parties seeking peace. We are united with our Palestinian brethren.

This is Jordan's message to the meeting, representatives of the world's nations and peoples. This message is characterised with a sincere approach towards living and cohabitation, a peaceful and balanced initiative for peace, and achieving justice for the Palestinian people and alleviating all challenges facing the Arab Nation.



The fine altar mosaic in the 6th Century church at Umm er-Resas, with its inscription and flanking animals that were spared iconoclastic disfigurement.



The representation of the Egyptian city of Alexandria. Next to it is a boy riding a duck, though the boy's face was disfigured by iconoclasts in the late 8th Century.

Umm er-Resas mosaic depicts ancient cities

Text and Photos
By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

The following article is part two in a two-part series on excavations at the site of Umm er-Resas, south of Madaba. Part one appeared in Wednesday's issue of the Jordan Times.

THE most noteworthy aspect of the mosaic in the Church of St. Stephen at Umm er-Resas is the representation of Palestinian and Jordanian cities. In the double frame surrounding the central carpet, the outer frame has seven ancient Jordanian cities south of the Jordan, and eight Palestinian cities north of it.

Starting near the nave inscription and heading towards the west, the Jordanian settlements represented are Mefaa (modern Umm er-Resas), Madaba (Madaba), Philadelpia (Amman), Hesbounta (Hisban), Belebounta (Ma'in), Areopolis (Rajba) and Kerakmobbba (Karak).

Mefaa, given pride of place closest to the altar area and at the head of the line of Jordanian cities, is also allocated twice the space of the others. Its

representation includes three distinct elements: the bottom section shows a walled area with a gate, representing the walled city; the centre shows a courtyard with a tower, representing the lone tower that still stands about a kilometre north of Umm er-Resas; and the top section shows a church, with its distinct hanging lamps.

The other cities are all represented in similar style, typically with a walled and towered town, a main gate and a church.

The Palestinian towns are slightly different, in that instead of representations of churches, they show temples. The possible exception is the representation of Jerusalem, with a tower-like structure which may be the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

The first Palestinian city is

labelled "the Holy City," meaning Jerusalem, followed by Neapolis (Nablus), Sebastia, Caesarea, Diospolis (Lydd), Eleutheropolis ("the city of free men"), at the site of the modern village of Beit Jibrin, south of Hebron), Ascalon, and Gaza.

The inner frame has symbols and portraits from the Nile and the Egyptian Delta, with representations of ten cities, smaller settlements or holy places of pilgrimage, such as Alexandria and Tekoson. Several of the places depicted in the Umm er-Resas mosaic are also mentioned in the Madaba mosaic map of Palestine and Egypt.

There are also representations of daily scenes along the Nile, such as young boys fishing or riding a duck, and birds perching on trees.

The central carpet of the entire mosaic is decorated with the usual daily scenes that are typical of the many other Byzantine mosaics in Jordan, such as wine-making and hunting scenes and depictions of animals, trees, boys with peacocks and other such representations.

Iconoclastic destruction

Unfortunately for us today, most of the human and animal portraits were disfigured in antiquity during the iconoclastic movement, though the Umm er-Resas mosaic revives the intriguing debate about the identity of the iconoclasts who rejected human or animal images in art. Most of the disfigurement of Byzantine mosaics in Jordan has traditionally been attributed to the Islamic iconoclasts during the reign of the Umayyad Caliph Yazid II, around 722 A.D.

At Umm er-Resas, however, we have an iconoclastic movement after 786 A.D., suggesting that the iconoclastic fervour that resulted in the disfigurement of human and animal portraits may have been an internal movement within the Christian church. Or, as seems likely, there may have been several successive iconoclastic impulses during the 8th Century, emanating both from within the church and from the dictates of one or more Umayyad rulers.

Only a few human and animal portraits remained untouched at Umm er-Resas, particularly in the mosaic tapestry of the second large church that was excavated there. Immediately north of, but on a slightly lower level than the Church of St. Stephen, is a church that was mosaicised and dedicated in 587 A.D., under the Bishop Sergios, and under the immediate care of the priest Procopius.

This church, measuring some 23 x 15 metres, also has a nave tapestry with representations of the sea, the earth and the abyss, along with portraits of the church's benefactors. The only remaining portrait is that of a man holding a horn. Near him, in the outer border, is a picture of a duck pecking at flowers.

There are also two lambs and trees in the mosaic of the presbytery, surrounding the central medallion with its dedicatory inscription.

Besides these two churches — spanning a period of some 200 years — there are two other smaller chapels in what seems to have been a sanctuary or monastic complex. The two chapels have not been excavated this year, for lack of time, but will be studied in a future season.

The Byzantine city of Mefaa

seems to have been the site of biblical Mefaa-ath, mentioned in the passages of Joshua 13.18 and Jeremiah 48.21 as a city in the Kingdom of Moab.

The site seems to have continued in use as a village well into the Medieval Arab/Islamic period, according to references investigated by Dr. Ghazi Bisheh, Assistant Director of the Department of Antiquities.

He noted that the Medieval Arab writer Al Bakri, in his geographical dictionary entitled *Mu jam al-Bihar*, lists the town of Mayfa'a as "a village in Balqa, in Bilad ash-Sham."

Al Bakri recounts a tale that was current when he wrote, in the 13/14th Centuries, about a certain Zeid bin 'Amro bin Nufayl, who had lived in the area in the early 7th Century A.D. during the early days of the mission of the Prophet Mohammad. Zeid bin 'Amro set off on a journey to Arabia to meet the Prophet Mohammad, but was intercepted by the people of Mayfa'a and put to death.

Byzantine tower

About a kilometre north of Umm er-Resas, and visible from it, is one of the more intriguing ancient monuments in Jordan — a lone, handily constructed stone tower about 15 metres high and several metres thick. Earlier travellers and scholars debated whether it served defensive (lookout) purposes, or was a religious edifice where particularly devout Byzantine monks of the Stylite movement perched in isolation for long periods of time.

The information from the Umm er-Resas mosaic has revived, but not yet fully resolved, this long running debate. The picture of a tower in the mosaic representation of Mefaa shows a rounded tower, while the standing tower is square. However, it may be that the mosaic picture is not of the tower that still stands today, but rather of a much larger second tower that fell down long ago.

North of the standing tower is a larger building that once had at least three stories (judging from the existing staircases and levels), and which earlier travellers said was also a tower that had collapsed. North of this second tower are three interconnected water pools excavated from the bedrock, with one pool still sporting its roof made of stone slabs.

Fathers Saller and Bagatti thought the towers served "to observe the movements of the bedouins in the desert and to give the alarm in case of an assault on the pools."

Late 19th Century travellers suggested the towers may have been used by devout followers of the Byzantine monk Simon Stylites, who started the practice of long periods of isolation on top of stone pillars (stylites, in Greek) that gradually developed into more substantial towers.

Stylite towers are known of in Syria (Simon started his movement at Qala'at Sima'an, in north Syria) and Palestine, but none have been identified as such in Jordan.

To complicate matters, there was also a local legend, reported by Palmer in 1871, that allegedly explained the history of one of the towers. The legend recounts that the tower "was built by a Christian chief for his son, in order to protect the latter from the

fulfilment of a prophecy, which foretold that on his marriage night a wild beast would devour him. He was at last married to a lovely girl, the bride being brought to him in the tower in order to avoid the dreaded consequence. She, however, turned out to be a Ghulsh (Ghoul), and, assuming the form of a wild beast, devoured him then and there."

Fathers Saller and Bagatti suggest that several elements of the legend may be founded on fact, namely that the tower dates from the Christian period, and that — in their opinion — it served the purpose of defence.

Father Michele Piccirilli, who excavated the Umm er-Resas churches this year, believes the representation in the mosaic is that of the standing tower, which he believes served a religious rather than a defensive purpose.

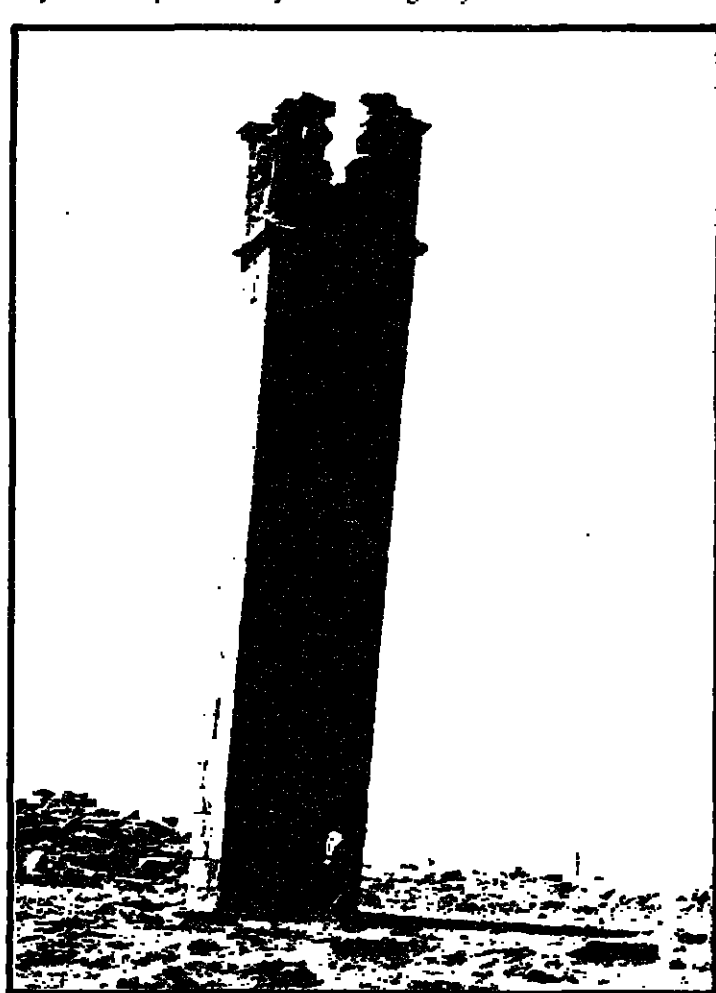
The standing tower is a rather handsome structure, apparently without any openings to the inside, despite a modern gash on its north side. If devout monks sat atop the tower, they may have reached the summit on a ladder or a system of ropes, if not by divine

intervention.

There is a small platform at the summit, enclosed by a parapet and decorated by engaged columns at the corners. Towards the bottom of the tower is a large carved cross inside a circle, along with other, less elaborately, carved crosses.

There are more ruined buildings near the standing tower, which earlier scholars have suggested were those of a monastery or a small church. But as these have never been excavated, their function must remain debatable.

Umm er-Resas can be reached by car in a 40-minute drive from Amman. From Madaba, a road turns east at the Apostles Church to the village of Nid, the eastern end of the Wadi Wala, the Roman tower at Zaafaran, the Moabite site of er-Remeil, and finally Umm er-Resas. This is the most interesting route to take. You can also drive to Dhiban on the King's Highway, and then, just before reaching the Wadi Mujib, turn east on a paved road that links the King's Highway with the Desert Highway.



The standing Byzantine tower, about one kilometre north of Umm er-Resas.



The only remaining human portrait in the 6th Century church at Umm er-Resas, which escaped the iconoclastic destruction of human images.

Randa Habib's Corner

No smoking

I AM sure that by now you have all heard of the Ministry of Health's anti-smoking campaign.

It was high time that such an initiative was taken by the government to encourage Jordanians to quit smoking. The Ministry of Health's employees, should in fact, be the first to throw away their cigarettes, to set a good example for their campaign. I hope also that "no smoking" signs will spring up on the doors and walls of all the ministry's departments.

It has proved to be difficult, all over the world, to convince people to quit smoking, when they have taken up this habit for years and become cigarette addicts. In Jordan, there is more to it. Smoking has become part of our culture and habits. At all occasions, at weddings, at feasts, and at funerals, cigarettes play a major role in social events.

In our villages, people offer you a cigarette out of courtesy and hospitality. If you were visiting relatives in small Jordanian towns, the first offer you will get, even before holding your breath, is a cigarette followed by a cup of Arabic coffee. And even if you apologise, your host will still insist, as if this was part of the legendary Arab hospitality. Even if you argue that you don't smoke, and that you wouldn't even know how to hold a cigarette, you would still be told "just puff it, no need to smoke it properly."

In fact, in Jordan, the natural thing is to be a smoker. As for non-smokers, they are looked at as a strange breed of people or maybe as people who have health problems, and thus have to watch it.

Because people are aware of the dangers of smoking, I wish the Ministry of Health the best of luck and urge them to be patient in their anti-smoking campaign. They definitely need both patience and luck.

French turn to Minitel for passion and fantasy

By Andrew Higgins
Reuter

PARIS — Forget discotheques, bouquets of flowers or blue movies, the French have found a new way to express their fabled romantic passion and fantasy — the computer.

Launched five years ago as a high-technology answer to the phone book, a nationwide system of telephone-linked computer terminals has rapidly become France's best-known matchmaker.

Some 1.8 million French homes and offices now have the small video screen and keyboard known as "Minitel" and nearly a million more should be equipped by the end of the year.

Given away free by the state-run phone company, the terminals form the world's most extensive videotex network, providing not only phone numbers but information on everything from train times to hairdressing styles for dogs.

For the Direction Generale des Telecommunications (DGT), the national telecommunications authority, the system is a technological triumph, putting France years ahead of the United States, Japan and the rest of the world.

"There is no comparison, France's network is easily the world's biggest and most successful," DGT official Bruno Janet told Reuters. "Lots of foreign countries are now coming to us for advice."

But to the chagrin of Minitel's state sponsors it is its role as a sophisticated dating agency and forum for sexual fantasy that has attracted most public attention and interest.

By punching a phone number and code, Minitel users can gain access to hundreds of different "messageries conviviales" — computerised versions of the traditional lonely hearts columns in newspapers.

The services, run mostly by newspapers, radios and magazines, began as a sideline in the "kiosk" or press section of Minitel, but now account for over a third of total traffic.

The user can send messages to scores of other people connected to the same service, swapping fantasies, fetishes and even telephone numbers or addresses. Many services leave little doubt about their purpose. "Live pick-up," promises Sextel, an unabashedly crude message service where pseudonyms range from "teasing" to "love-to-be-whipped".

"Young couple looking for domestic slave to share our passion," reads the introductory "calling card" of one user.

The same service, which costs 62 francs (\$9) an hour, also offers pornographic quizzes and "for adults only" computerised graphics.

The cost is added to the user's phone bill, with revenue divided between the phone company and the services' private sponsors.

Another popular service, union — run by a raunchy sex counselling magazine — invites users to exchange "confessions" about their intimate secrets and fantasies.

Others cater to a more discriminating clientele, offering "solo" discussions on books, films and exhibitions, though sexual innuendo is rarely absent from most conversations.

Even determinedly respectable publications provide lonely-hearts sections bristling with explicit sexual commentary.

Francois de Valence, head of a firm which publishes one of two new magazines catering to Minitel aficionados, believes the emphasis on sex endangers the system's future. He has banned sexually explicit advertisements.

"In the beginning we told ourselves that pornographic services were like acne, but then we realised they had become smallpox. It has to stop," de Valence said.

But the popularity and financial importance of such services looks set to guarantee their survival.

According to the DGT, Minitel's "kiosk" section now has over 800 different services — many of them heavily dependent on sexually explicit lonely-heart messages.

"Kiosk", which also includes news, weather, and games, accounts for over 70 per cent of total traffic on the videotex network and generates a monthly revenue of 67 million francs (\$6.7 million).

The remaining traffic is thinly spread between some 2,100 other more serious services offering catalogue-sales and banking facilities, specialist data bases and private channels for businesses and other organisations.

Boosted by a surge of interest in the message services, use of Minitel has more than tripled since last June, rising from a monthly average of 811,000 hours to over 2.4 million hours.

Thousands of people are reported to have found companionship, fallen in love or even married thanks to contacts made through Minitel. But others have been less lucky in their encounters.

There is also growing concern about the use of computerised lonely-hearts sections by prostitutes, many of whom brazenly advertise their price and specialties on the Minitel screen.

"Bondage by experienced blonde," promises one Minitel user writing under the pseudonym "madame-500-francs."

According to the newspaper *Le Journal de Paris*, a network of paedophiles in southern France is even using the system to find young boys and girls.

The post and telecommunications ministry, reacting to such reports, has lambasted what it calls "the abusive misuse of videotex for prostitution and attacks on good morals," ordering a special commission to review the problem.

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Jordan wins 2 medals at Asiad

Lababidi upsets captain of S.Korean taekwondo team

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — South Koreans suffered an embarrassing loss in taekwondo, their native martial art, when team captain Hong Jong-Man was eliminated by Jordan's Tareq Lababidi in the quarterfinals on Wednesday. Lababidi ended up with a bronze, and Iran's Ebrahim Ghaderi won the gold in the bantamweight class.

In the featherweight class, Korean fighter Han Jae-Koo knocked out Samer Kamal of Jordan in the finals with a whirling kick to the face, and Kamal was carried out on a stretcher. He recovered quickly, however, and mounted the podium to receive his silver medal.

China's Wang Xintong won the women's 10,000-metre run by half a minute, bringing China to a record-tying total of 77 gold

medals with four days still left in the Asian Games.

In the heated race for second position among Asia's sports powers, Japanese athletes, led by women's marathon runner Eriko Asai, ran, jumped and hurled their way to six track and field gold medals, but couldn't catch South Korea.

The host Koreans overtook Japan, 47 to 46, in the gold total on Tuesday, thanks to seven golds by their world class archers.

The battle seersawed along for a while Wednesday, but then South Korea boosted its lead to 57-52, thanks in part to victories over Japanese in two weight classes of judo, a native Japanese sport.

In bowling, after not taking any of the 10 golds decided in earlier events here, South Korea took both the men's and women's "masters" titles Wednesday night. In competition among the leading scorers in the earlier events, Lee

Ji-Yeon survived a series of eliminations and beat Che Kuk Hung of Hong Kong, the singles champion here, 388 to 362, for the women's masters gold. In the men's division, Byun Yong-Hwan beat Japan's Takashi Shino 449 to 372, breaking the Asian record of 449 and the Games record of 437 for this event.

The Koreans also beat China for two fencing golds and one in tennis, defeated Japan in an equestrian contest, won one of the day's two golds in taekwondo, and took one weightlifting gold.

In another race on the track, Indian sprint star P.T. Usha won her second gold here, breaking the games record in the 200 metres. China's Wang broke an Asian record, and in the eight other events in the Olympic Stadium, three other games or Asian records fell and one was tied.

After 12 days of competition, China had 68 silver medals and 37 bronzes to go with its 77 golds. South Korea had 44 silvers and 61 bronzes, and Japan — which set the overall record of 77 golds in 1966 — had 59 silvers in its collection this time along with 58 bronzes.

Indonesia won its first gold of the games with a victory in women's doubles tennis.

One of the toughest battles for a gold was between South Korea's Yoo Jin-Sun and Kim Bong-Soo, and China's Ma Keqin and Liu Shuhua in men's doubles tennis. The Koreans won in 3 hours, 14 minutes, 3-6, 6-4, 17-15.

Indonesia took the women's doubles when Susana Anggarakusuma and Sri Rahayu Basuki beat South Korea's Lee Jung-Boon and Kim Il-Soon 6-3, 6-7 (4-7), 6-4.

South Korean weightlifter Lee Min-Woo hoisted a total of 382.5 kilograms (843 pounds) for

victory in the over 110-kilogramme (242-pound) class, breaking the Asian Games record of 360 kilograms (793.8 pounds).

In judo, Kim Yae-Jup of South Korea threw Japan's Koji Ono for the gold in the extra lightweight class, and Korean Lee Kyung-Keun decided Japan's Yosuke Yamamoto for the half-lightweight class gold.

The South Koreans also beat Japan for a gold in the team dressage event of the equestrian competition, by a margin of 2.367 points to 2.123.

China's favoured fencers lost to Koreans 8-6 in the team foil competition and 8-1 in the team epee event.

In track, Asai led a 1-2 sweep for Japan in the Asian Games first women's marathon.

Asai, 26, broke away from the field after 35 kilometres of the 42.2-kilometre race and won in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 3 seconds over a course through Seoul streets. Teammate Misako Miyahara was 33 seconds behind in second, and China's Wen Yanmin was nearly a minute behind Miyahara.

Japan's other track and field winners were Susumu Takano in the men's 400 metres, Shuji Oshida in the men's 1,500, Megumi Sato in the women's high jump, Kazuhiro Mizoguchi in the men's javelin and Norifumi Yamashita in the triple jump.

Takano clipped 0.3 seconds off his own Asian record of 45.30 seconds and Isidro Del Prado of the Philippines was less than a second behind in 45.96.

Usha, who won the 400-metre hurdles earlier, ran the 200 in 23.44 seconds, beating her own Asian record of 23.68. Lydia Vega of the Philippines was only centimetres behind in 23.47.

Prince Hassan patronises conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan's Faculty of Physical Education opened a four-day conference in Amman Wednesday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Minister of Youth Eid Dahiyat opened the meeting on behalf of Prince Hassan by delivering an address, stressing the importance of sports and physical education for Jordanians and Arab youth.

He said that sports and physical education should be given more proper attention by schools, universities and various youth and sports clubs in the Kingdom. Sources for financing sports activities should be found if the sports movement is to be promoted, he said.

Addressing the opening session

also was Dr. Mahmoud Al Samra, the university's vice president, who said that the conference will address problems of sports training in Jordan and in the Arab World. More than 100 specialists in physical education from Arab and foreign countries will discuss a number of questions related to sports and physical education during the four-day conference. Among the main speakers will be officials from the United Kingdom, China and the Soviet Union.

The opening ceremony was attended by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Education Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali and other officials. The participants sent a cable to Prince Hassan expressing appreciation for patronising the conference.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Liverpool wins English Super Cup

LONDON (R) — Welsh international striker Ian Rush scored a hat-trick Tuesday night as Liverpool beat city rivals Everton 4-1 to win the English Super Cup 7-2 on aggregate. Liverpool, the English League champions and Football Association (F.A.) Cup holders, added to their collection of silverware with a brilliant performance from Rush, who joins Juventus of Italy next year, at Everton's Goodison Park Stadium.

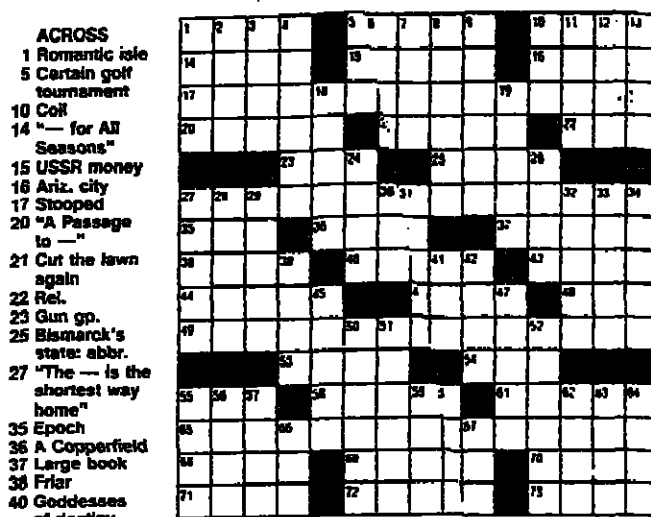
France's Longo sets cycling record

MILAN, Italy (R) — Double world champion Jeannie Longo of France set a women's one-hour sea level professional cycling record in Milan's Vigorelli Velodrome Tuesday. She covered 43,587 kilometres, beating the previous world best of 43,082 kilometres set by Dutch cyclist Cornelia Hage Van Oosten in Munich in 1978.

Wilander asked to move marriage

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Anti-apartheid organisations appealed Wednesday to tennis star Mats Wilander to wed his fiancée Sonia Mulholland in Sweden instead of in her native South Africa. Wilander replied in newspaper interviews that there would be no change in his plans to wed to New York-based photo model in South Africa, reportedly Jan. 3 next year.

THE Daily Crossword by Avery P. Bramford



ACROSS
1 Romantic tale
5 Certain golf tournament
10 City
14 "— for All Seasons"
15 USSR money
16 Asia's City
17 Stopped
20 "A Passage to —"
21 Cut the lawn again
22 Rel.
23 Gun go.
25 Russian's state abbr.
27 "The — is the shortest way home"
35 Epoch
36 A Copperfield
37 Large book
38 Filar
40 Goddesses of destiny
43 Board game
44 Release, as water
46 Linen
48 Humans
49 Leads for home
50 Certain salad
54 By way of
55 Long—
58 Musical instrument
61 America's
65 Finally reaching
68 Hedgehog
69 Adjusted
70 N.C. college
71 Circular course
72 Coffee Sam
73 Urges
74 Observe
75 Muslim theologians
76 Baseball teams
77 "Loma —"
78 Okla. neighbor
79 41 Silvers
80 "— Google
81 42 Maid: abbr.
82 45 1556
83 Farewell
84 New Orleans
85 Like a Western hero?
86 Google
87 Depend
88 67 Similar
89 59 Snow way
90 60 5-trace
91 61 Like a Western hero?
92 62 Czar
93 64 Chosen
94 65 Eagle
95 66 Dig
96 67 Similar

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

CRAB SHARK ELK
ARAB ENJOY KEN
PARKAYWUE GENE
STREVE ISARINWAS
PIAN FAREEDIT
SILVU TOIT
AIRS NOULISH PTA
LIER SYAN EISTOC
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Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight	Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Najef Mahmoud Maddad	B. El Reah	Owner	Fawaz	56	1- Mohammad Ahmad Kasim	Frajih	Owner	Saad	54.5
2- Fathian Fathi Oudh	M. Shihan	Owner	Sead	56	2- Mashhour F.A. Jnab	N. El Salt	Owner	Owner	53
3- Fawaz Nabulsi	Shallath	Owner	Sead	54.5	3- A. Jabir & Harrah	Wardih	Owner	A. Amarah	51.5
4- Salih M. El Adwan	N. Khalid	Owner	Sead	54.5	4- A. El Latif Salamih	El Ghalieh	Owner	Salah	51.5
5- Yousef Fadil	Haradil	Owner	El Daham	53	5- Ghalib Haddadin	El Zaem	Owner	George	50
6- Fhaid Vitak Sawaeer	S. Elali	Owner	Rasheed	50	6- Samy Haddadin	Saeek	Owner	Owner	50
7- Awwad Mahmoud	M. Tarik	Owner	Yousef	50	7- Mohammed A. El Naby	Makadeer	Owner	A. Jabir	50
8- Mahmoud Musallam	Nimir	Owner	Mostafa	50	8- Khalil Haddadin	A. El Maha	Owner	Rasheed	50
9- Suliman Salman	Tallaa	Owner	Mostafa	50	9- Lorenzo Fanous	A. El Hawa	Owner	Owner	50
10- Mohammad Suliman	S. El Khalil	Owner	A. Jagheef	50	10- Kandour & Fakhoury	Marnia	Owner	Owner	50
11- Mashhour F.A. Jnab	S. El Arab	Owner	Suliman	50	11- Kandour & Fakhoury	Karmah	Owner	Mahmoud	48.5
12- Rashid Mbarak	Hisham	Owner	A. Jabir	50	12- Mohammed Maesh	I. Kais	Owner	Mostafa	48.5
13- Salman Hisham Nabulsi	M. Salman	Owner	Mwafak	48.5	13- Ghazy A. Jabir	B. Ghoolih	Owner	Mwafak	48.5
14- Waleed Mohammad	Hala	Owner	George	50	14- A. El Sattar Matar	Salif Saad	Owner	Owner	50
15- Aly Abboud Nafie	El Kashif	Owner	George	50					

THIRD RACE 4.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES					FOURTH RACE 4.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES				
Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight	Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Daweesh El Bakheet	Moghdaah	Owner	Rasheed	54.5	1- Wasil Kamel El Bahrar	L. El Basar	Khair Eldin Mahmoud	60	
2- Mohammad A. El Naby	M. Raied	Owner	Dalallah	54.5	2- Wasil Kamel El Bahrar	Sahih	Khair Eldin	51.5	
3- Mohammad A. El Naby	Amalhon	Owner	Saad	54.5	3- Khalil Haddadin	Diwan	Owner	Mostafa	53
4- Elia S. Klatfan	Shwaimeh	Owner	Saad	54.5	4- Khalil Haddadin	H. Maean	Owner	55.5	
5- Hamad El Jamany	D. Daly	Owner	Ibrahim	53.5	5- Faisal Awwad El Falez	Shihanih	Owner	Saad	55.5
6- Hamad Jamany	K. Daly	Owner	Fawaz	51.5	6- Mishal El Falez	A. El Taleb	Owner	Mousa	53
7- Mohammad Suliman	M. Zaid	Owner	Salah	53.5	7- Nimir El Hmoud	Shahrazad	Owner	Paul	51.5
8- Ghalib A. Jabir	Nadi	Owner	A. Jabir	53	8- Nimir El Hmoud	Dinar	Owner	Fawaz	50
9- Samy Mohammad Bakheet	Nadi	Owner	Mousa	53	9- Ghalib Haddadin	Shamah	Owner	George	50.5
10- Shihadi Mish	Hamad	Owner	Yousef	52	10- Ghalib Haddadin	Tamouh	Owner	Owner	50
11- Mohammad Khalil	Saad Hazim	Owner	George	51.5	11- Mazin El Hadeed	El Karamah	Owner	Owner	48.5
12- Zaid Abboud Nafie	Anan	Owner	George	51.5					

FIFTH RACE 5.00 FOR SECOND & THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES									
Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight					
1- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	El Ashkar	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	60	5- Ismael Saleem	Nahhab	Owner	51	
2- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Farihah	Ibrahim	Salah	58.5	6- Wasil Kamel El Bahrar	Shahab	Owner	51	
3- Faisal Awwad El Falez	K. El Molook	Owner	58	7- Zaid Samy Yacoub	Minkareem	Adnan	Sead	50	
4- Salif El Din El Ijl	El Samy	Owner	51	8- Samy Haddadin	Raad	Owner	George	48	
				9- Ghalib Haddadin	Batal	Owner	Yousef	48	

HAND-MADE CARPETS

Khalifa Gifts Shop
Tel: 662321
Amman - Housing Bank Centre - ground floor
announces its special offer on
All kinds of hand-made carpets

N.B. We have just received hand-made evening clothes, embroideries.

We are open on Fridays

FOR RENT

Deluxe furnished flats consisting one bedroom or two bedrooms with all kinds of facilities.

For more information pls. contact tel: 644528/644180

VOLVO FOR SALE

Volvo 240 GL model 1985 covered 15,000 Km. White with blue seats and all accessories.

Duty UNPAID
Price JD 3,950
Call: 668171, Amman

PANTOMIME

The Amman Players will be presenting their annual Christmas Pantomime in mid-December. Anyone who is interested in acting or helping backstage (sets, costumes, stage crew etc.) is invited to attend a reading/audition at the HAYA ARTS CENTRE, Shmeisani (opposite "Kentucky Fried Chicken") on SUNDAY OCTOBER 8th at 7:30 p.m.

ALL ARE WELCOME

FURNISHED /ILLA FOR RENT

Consisting of three bedrooms, salons, two bathrooms, spacious kitchen and surrounded with verandas from all sides and with central heating.

Location: Near Baptist Schol.

Call: 810171 Amman

TWO APARTMENT: FOR RENT

A ground floor & first floor deluxe apartments with three bedrooms, salon, living and dining rooms, two bathrooms, and a veranda (glassed-in) with central heating and telephone. Location: Shmeisani, between the Professional Association Complex and Ambassador Hotel (near the centres pool 'm the back street).

Please contact tel: 676810, mman

DELUXE FURNISHED SEM-VILLA FOR RENT

Ground floor apartment with garden, seprate entrance. Consists of one bedroom, living room, veranda, garage and other amenities with central heating and telephone.

Location: Opposite Shmeisani Bookshop
Please call 663981

QUEEN ALIA HOSPITAL

AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR NURSES

O.R. female nurse with an experience of 5 years. For further information, please call the Personne Office.

Tel: 60224/ 602240

TODAY AT

Cinema Tel: 622198
RAGHADAN

WHEELS ON MEALS

Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:00, 9:45

Cinema Tel: 677420
CONCORD

THE SPY WHO LOVED ME

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 625155
RAINBOW

COMMANDO

Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

BARGAIN SALE

Furniture, TV, video, movie camera, radio, toys, computer, electricals, clothing etc.

Friday 3 October
From 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 675573
OPERA

B.M. X. BANDITS

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 634144
PHILADELPHIA

BIRDY

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 677420
PLAZA

CLOAK AND DAGGER

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

VACANCY FOR MAINTENANCE ENGINEER

Senior maintenance engineer require. Minimum 7 years experience managing mechanical & electrical, airconditioning & heating engineering aspects of a multi diversified operation.

Candidate must be a good leader, organised and possess a good command of English.

Applications with resume, references and recent photo should be sent to:

Personnel Manager
P.O. Box 3312
Amman, Jordan

50 من 100

Aquino backs rebel leader's arrest

MANILA (R) — Philippine President Corazon Aquino commended the army Wednesday for arresting an alleged guerrilla leader whose capture has threatened peace talks with Communist rebels.

She said in a statement that the arrest two days ago of rebel leader Rodolfo Salas, 39, was "a commendable accomplishment."

Salas, described by military intelligence as a commander-in-chief of the rebel New People's Army (NPA), was captured on Monday night in Manila with his wife, Josefa, and another man described as his driver and security guard.

The National Democratic Front (NDF), which represents the NPA in ceasefire negotiations with the government, said the arrest was a military scheme to sabotage efforts to end the 17-year-old insurgency.

But palace spokesman Teodoro Benigno said it was regular security operation. "The door is still open (for talks) and probably

will remain open for a very considerable time," he added.

Mrs. Aquino said in a statement that the arrest "is a commendable accomplishment on the part of our law enforcement agencies."

Senior officials said earlier that the government would lay charges against Salas.

Government negotiators Teofisto Guingona and Ramon Mitra said they did not believe his arrest violated the spirit of negotiations.

Speaking to reporters after an emergency meeting with President Corazon Aquino and her defence chiefs, they said they did not know what the charges would be.

"Our thinking is that this is an ordinary police action and the

president in fact has commended the government forces responsible for the arrest," Mr. Mitra said.

The NDF, which first disclosed the arrest, claimed he was directly involved in the talks and have demanded his release.

Both Mr. Mitra and Mr. Guingona said Salas' name had never been included on a list of those involved in the talks and they had not heard of Concepcion, whom NDF lawyers said was a liaison officer between the Communist Party and the NDF.

They also said they hoped the talks would resume.

"If they want to include the arrest in the agenda, then we'll talk about it," Mr. Mitra said. "But our position is that it has got nothing to do with the negotiations."

Asked whether it violated the spirit of the negotiations, he replied: "We never complained, while we were talking, that they were ambushing our people in the

provinces. We did not claim that the ambushes were in violation of the talks. This (arrest) was a police action."

Salas, 39, alias Commander Bilog, was alleged by Military Intelligence to have been a founder of the NPA. He had also been chairman of the banned Communist Party and had a 250,000-peso (\$12,500) price on his head for his capture dead or alive.

He was seized outside a hospital where he had been treated for gonorrhea and a sinus infection.

Mr. Guingona said Salas "had been sighted in Manila several times" and his presence in Manila had nothing to do with the negotiations or peace talks.

The two-hour meeting at the presidential palace with Mrs. Aquino also included Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel Ramos as well as other civilian advisers.

Karachi hijackers were on suicide mission, Pakistan says

ISLAMABAD (AP) — The four gunmen who seized a Pan American Jumbo jet were on a suicide mission and may have been planning to blow up the plane in mid-air, a government official said Wednesday.

A foreign office spokesman said the investigation into the Sept. 5 hijacking of the Boeing 747 in Karachi revealed evidence the gunmen intended to destroy the plane and kill some 400 passengers and crew members once they were airborne.

"There is now an awareness... that if their demands had been met it would have resulted in the loss of all of the lives of the passengers," the spokesman said.

Pakistani security officials reported recovering grenades and other explosives from the plane.

The spokesman said the evidence of the hijackers' intentions justifies the government decision not to give them a flight crew.

"There is now an awareness... that if their demands had been met it would have resulted in the loss of all of the lives of the passengers," the spokesman said.

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COLUMNS 7&8

Groom kisses wife to death

PEKING (R) — A Chinese bridegroom killed his new wife at a wedding reception with a kiss on the neck which was too passionate and long, an official newspaper reported. The Lanzhou Evening News said guests at the reception in a city in north east China heard a scream from the bedroom and rushed in to find both bride and groom unconscious on the sofa. They were rushed to hospital, but the bride was found to be dead. The groom, who was not named, later said he had been kissing his new wife on the neck. Doctors decided that the passion, intensity and length of the kiss caused heart palpitations which killed the bride.

'Dead' woman found alive in mortuary

HONG KONG (AP) — A woman who had been certified dead was later found alive in a mortuary and was rushed to a hospital, where she was declared dead a second time, police said Wednesday. Police said Tai Wing-Kai, 19, a first-year student of Hong Kong University, was rushed to United Christian Hospital after she jumped from a 13th floor window in an apparent suicide bid. They said she was certified dead at the hospital and was taken to a public mortuary. Staff members summoned a pathologist when they saw parts of the woman's body trembling. The pathologist found that the girl's heart was beating faintly, and she was rushed to Queen Elizabeth Hospital where she was again certified dead, police said.

Student issues bonds to finance studies

AMSTERDAM (R) — A student of economics at the University of Amsterdam has hit on a novel way of beating swingeing government cuts in student grants. He issued 10,000 guilders (\$4,400) worth of bonds. Nicolas Heij, 27, said he was unable to live on the new government study grant scheme started this month which allows every student only 600 guilders (\$262) a month. "My parents were not willing to pay my studies, so I had to find alternatives," Heij said, adding that his parents did pay a bond worth 200 guilders (\$87) and underwrote the loan. Heij placed his bonds within a week within relatives, he said. Redemptions start in 1991, the yield is guaranteed at eight per cent.

New Miss Asia-Pacific crowned

HONG KONG (AP) — A 21-year-old laboratory assistant from New Zealand was crowned the 1986 Miss Asia-Pacific at the annual beauty pageant. Helen Crawford, a brunette, is the first Miss New Zealand to win the title in the pageant's 19-year history. The 175-centimetre (5-foot 8-inch) New Zealand beauty, who works at a hospital in Auckland, was crowned last year's winner. The new Miss Asia-Pacific collected \$7,500 in cash, an 18-carat gold crown with diamonds and a fur coat.

Woman sues Chinese agencies, wins

PEKING (AP) — A Canton nurse who fell into an unmarked ditch while riding her bicycle to work sued two government enterprises and won, the China Daily reported Wednesday. The newspaper, quoting Canton's Yancheng Evening News, said a court had awarded damages to He Xianem, who was injured in the nighttime accident when she tumbled into the trench dug for water pipes. The provincial Metallurgical Industrial Corp. and the Engineering Department of the Canton Municipal Waterworks Corp. were ordered to pay all medical costs plus damages, the newspaper said.

Senate passes sweeping anti-drug bill

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate has passed a sweeping anti-drug bill authorising \$1.4 billion in federal funds to fight illegal drug use and sales.

The money would be used to fund anti-drug education and treatment programmes and for equipment to help federal, state and local law enforcement agencies catch drug dealers and smugglers.

The bill, approved 97 to 2, was not as strong as one passed earlier in the month by the House of Representatives which would impose a federal death penalty for drug-related murders and change rules of evidence to make it easier to convict drug dealers. That bill seeks \$2 billion for anti-drug programmes.

Passage of the legislation Tuesday came amid increased public concern about drug use in the United States, especially among children and young adults.

President Reagan and his wife, Nancy, made a nationally televised speech earlier last month

urging Americans not to use drugs. Much of the legislation passed by the House and Senate was first proposed by the president.

Mr. Reagan also called for mandatory drug testing of federal employees, but that was not included in the legislation.

The drug problem commanded national concern in June when University of Maryland basketball star Len Bias died of a drug overdose two days after being drafted by the Boston Celtics professional basketball team.

Drugs have become a political issue in this autumn's elections with candidates vying with each other over who is toughest against drug use.

"This is great politics, this drug bill," Connecticut Republican Senator Lowell Weicker said.

He complained the bill did not have any specific provision to pay for the programmes, leaving that to be worked out in other legislation.

The Senate bill requires mandatory 10-year sentences for major drug dealers. It would cut off foreign aid to countries which produce or ship drugs unless the president certifies they are cooperating with U.S. anti-drug efforts.

The bill authorises the U.S. military to help track drug smugglers with radar and aircraft until they can be arrested. But an amendment calling for the armed forces to help seal U.S. borders against drug smugglers was defeated over concerns about using the military for law enforcement purposes.

Taxpayers could designate money from their income tax refunds to help pay for the anti-drug programme by checking a box on their tax refunds.

House leaders said they would study the Senate bill to see if they could accept it without the need for a joint conference committee, so the bill could become law before Congress adjourns for the year sometime next week.

U.S. reports possibility that PoWs are still in S.E. Asia

WASHINGTON (AP) — A task force, reporting to the U.S. Defence Department, says it found no hard evidence but believes there is a "strong possibility" that American servicemen from the Vietnam war are still being held as prisoners in South East Asia.

"No one knows the answer to the question for sure. Based upon the body of information, there is a strong possibility of prisoners still being held," said a report by the group.

The findings of the task force were released Tuesday by Lt.-Gen. Leonard H. Perrotts, the U.S. Air Force general who heads the Defence Intelligence Agency. Gen. Perrotts created the task force last spring to gain an independent assessment of his agency's work on the prisoner-of-war-missing-in-action issue.

Gen. Perrotts, during a Pentagon briefing, said he could not adopt the panel's conclusion that there was a "strong possibility" of live American prisoners in South East Asia. At one point, he expressed concern that reports on the task force's work might raise false hopes among the families of missing Americans.

The task force, he noted, used the "key words 'information' rather than 'evidence,' 'possibility' rather than 'fact.'"

"I do not know" if there are live American prisoners, Gen. Perrotts added.

The report by the task force, which was headed by one of Gen. Perrotts' predecessors, retired Lt.-Gen. Eugene F. Tighe Jr., has been classified and was not released to reporters. Gen. Perrotts sought to summarise its findings, however, and read selected portions.

Weinberger to discuss arms sales during Asian trip

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger will discuss U.S. navy ship visits to China and arms sales to India when he visits there on a globe-circling trip beginning next week, says a senior Pentagon official.

The visit to New Delhi, his first stop, will be the first for a U.S. defence secretary to non-aligned India, a major buyer of arms from the Soviet Union, Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Armitage told reporters Tuesday.

Mr. Weinberger will spend four days in China, three in India, and three in Pakistan and also will visit Rome and Frankfurt during the Oct. 4-22 trip before winding up with the Oct. 20-22 nuclear planning group meeting at Gineagles, Scotland.

When he arrives in Peking on Oct. 7, Mr. Weinberger will be carrying a message from President Reagan to Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and plans to discuss long-delayed plans for a U.S. navy ship visit to China, Mr. Armitage said.

The Chinese have balked at such a visit due to U.S. refusal to say whether its ships carry nuclear weapons. But published reports in Asia have suggested such a port call might be made in October.

"The question of U.S. ship visits to China has been under discussion for a long time. It will certainly be one (subject) along with many other bilateral agenda items which the secretary will raise," in Peking, Mr. Armitage said.

He said the United States recently approved the sale of artillery ammunition technology and advanced avionics to Peking for Chinese-built F-7 fighters and

said the two countries were discussing the sale of U.S. torpedoes.

"Where we are going to go from here is what will be discussed. We have no laundry (shopping) list from the Chinese," Mr. Armitage said.

He said Mr. Weinberger also planned to seek China's views on the thorny subject of the Iran-Iraq war. China has become a major supplier of arms to Iran.

When he goes to New Delhi from China, Mr. Weinberger plans to discuss the sale of military technology to India, including General Electric-made F-404 engines, Mr. Armitage said.

The State Department, reacting to a New Delhi report of an impending deal for the sale of the jet engines to India, said Tuesday the sale had been approved in principle last year.

The United States is a major arms supplier to Pakistan, which Mr. Weinberger will visit on Oct. 14-17.

But Mr. Armitage was careful to say Tuesday that such sales have not upset the balance of power in South Asia. He said the United States recognised that India was the predominant military power in the region.

During the visit to India, Mr. Weinberger also plans to discuss the possible sale of so-called "super computer" technology to the government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Mr. Armitage said.

He said the sale had been approved in principle by the United States, but could not go through until an agreement was worked out between Delhi and Washington on protecting the technology from going to the Soviet Union or its allies.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Rottenstein

LAST ROUNDUP

By James E. Hirsch, Jr.

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